IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,955—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1913. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
17th May	PERSIA	8000	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	....	....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	18th May
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO DURBAN VIA ZANZIBAR, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th May 1913
Praesident	3210	Schutt	3rd June 1913
Kanzler	3090	Schapp	16th June 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 19th May	11 a.m.*	P.D. & O.M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 22nd May.	9 a.m.	† O. M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 23rd May	6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 22nd May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY 16th May, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5585	Cousiz	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct:

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket (from Rs. 450 to 550)	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from a	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 325	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4059	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000

RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH. Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.(of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

CLARKES 41 LLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioyaang	Tilhling	
London	Tienstin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE, Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) "	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... "	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorus).

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation on Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits...	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A. Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as:—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "CLEOPATRA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Shed No. 1, Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS for CARGO IN BAGS must reach the Undersigned within three days after final discharge of BAGS CARGO otherwise they will not be entertained.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

S. S. "SANDON HALL"
ARRIVED on 15th May 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

THE estate of the late THOMAS CRAMPTON PENNINGTON of Bombay, Dealer in Pianos, having come under the Undersigned's administration, offers are invited for the PURCHASE as a going concern of the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the business of the deceased, carried on at Convent Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General, High Court,
Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and erection of a STEEL or IRON TANK 200,000 gallons capacity the bottom of tank to be forty feet high above rail level and with foundations 10 feet below rail level at Bhusawal Station. The Tank to be supported on columns, the weight on foundations when tank is full of water not to exceed 1¼ tons per square foot.

Tenderers will submit their own design and the specification should state country where material manufactured. Designs and tenders should be submitted before noon on June 30th, 1913, to Undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
"The "Bombay Gazette."

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. FORD RHODES and FORD, Chartered Accountants, of London and Colombo have ESTABLISHED a BRANCH, at Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, under the style of FORD RHODES and PARKS, Mr. W. BATTERSBY PARKS, A.C.A., being the resident partner.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1912, at Rs. 10 per Share on the 1,750 original shares, will be paid at the Registered Office, Royal Insurance Buildings (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.'s Office), Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 16th day of May, 1913, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of April, 1913, on production of share certificates.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1913.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET a nice BUNGALOW on Bombay-Agra Road, near Revenue Buildings, at Nasik, suitable for Europeans. Convenience for a garden and a well in the compound. Reasonable rent to be settled personally or by a letter. Communicate with

VISHNU LAXMAN VAISHAMPAYEN,
Near Asradoor,
Nasik.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone Installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE
is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT AT
6-30 and 10.

HAVE YOU HEARD
GEORGIE CORLASS?
IF NOT
YOU ARE MISSING
THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

MR. HARRY
QUININGBOROUGH,
WHO HAS CAPTURED BOMBAY.

BESIDES ALL OUR FILMS.

TO-MORROW,
EVERYTHING WILL BE NEW.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAST NIGHT OF OUR PRESENT PROGRAMME.
RICARD AND BEST
LITTLE MONA.
THE MELBOURNES
EILEEN MELBOURNE
And our "Exclusive" Pictures.
TO-MORROW
ANOTHER "COLOSSAL" BILL.
Watch this space for full particulars.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"
CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
LAST NIGHT OF
** MDLLE. LYGIE **
* MISS MARIE GODWIN *
AND OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
LOOK OUT TO-MORROW
THE MELBOURNES
WILL APPEAR IN
H. M. S. NONSENSE.
A LAUGH—A SCREAM—A YELL.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.
TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1671.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL
WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
An Entirely New Programme. Pictures that will Delight all Hearts.
THIS WEEK'S STAR-FILM:
"THE HONOUR OF HIS FAMILY."
A highly tragic Episode of the American Civil War.
See also:—
1. LOVE YE ONE ANOTHER..... (Coloured Drama).
2. ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA..... (Remarkable views).
3 HOW THEY GOT MARRIED ..... (Comedy).
4. POLIDOR AND THE BABY..... (Comic).
5. TWEEDULDUM'S CYCLE RACE... (Comic).
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 89.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/64d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE'S" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.
1913

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All matecarils stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following size—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED.—A good PIANO accompanist for Violin practice twice a week. Apply stating terms to Box No. 745, care of this Paper.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* I printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED.

TO CONTRACTORS—WANTED immediate OFFERS for over 2,000 feet of wall (blue stone and Porebunder Stone) Window Frames, Sashes, Marble Steps, etc., Apply
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.
or
HALL & ANDERSON,
Architects,
Whiteaways Buildings.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. The New Dragoo (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 6 0
Monthly...	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quarterly...	" 7 0
Monthly...	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette." See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6 0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3,185 tons, Captain D Maganzini, sailed yesterday for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, sailed yesterday for Durban via intermediate ports with a general cargo, 11 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain J. H. Hoeford, sailed yesterday for Calcuttt with ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons, Captain H. G. Fishenden, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Cochin, with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Nera, 3,430 tons, Captain Lassince, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Noumea etc.. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain T. Croft, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough via Hull, with a general cargo and coal.

The Hall Line steamer Sandon Hall, 3,293 tons, Captain Rowlands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain W. J. Cottreel, arived in harbour yesterday from Suakim, with a general cargo.

The steamer Abaris, 1,836 tons, Captain C. Rippon, arrived in harbour yesterday frem Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalisten, 3,065 tons, Captain J. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Baron Balfour, 2,552 tons, Captain G L. Symonds, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ... . R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr La Touche .. R I M
R I M S Inverti ator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 15.

Aboris.....1820Rippon.....T Mand C
Bahadur.....2386 Peel .....T M & Co
Budrie.....1913 Fisher.....Arab St s Ld
Baron Balfour.....2552Symonds K N and Co
Brooksome Hall.....2727 Field .....K N & Co
Daithness...2221 Ridland.....T M and Co
Danara.....3899 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crosby .....2530 Williamson .....T M and Co
Cloutsham...3075 Wedgees ...W & A G and Co
Colaba .....3899Robertson .....M M & Co
Clan Macolister.....3065Clark ... J F and Co
Dan .....2759 Cuchiel ...W and A G and Co
Den of Kelly...2877 White .....K N and Co
Faris.....787 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Fultalla .....2702 Tallent.....M M and Co
Galavale .....2441 Scars.....A Yule
Heim .....758 Erickson.....Bangkok ..
F F Campbell & Co
Kassra .....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Kalona .....3209 Keasley .....Antwerp...
W & A G & Co
Kish .....3148 Robertson ...W and A G and Co
Kola.....570 Elton .....M M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis .....Arab S Ld
Lightening...2121 Croston .....M M and Co
Lawoe .. 1817Coates ...Damania Khandwani
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Montebello ...2770Croft .....J F and Co
Moshtari.....1110Cottrell .....T M and Co
Nawab.....2041 Kane .....T M and Co
Nera.....3429Lassince.....M M and Co
Orissa.....3525Redfern .....M M and Co
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Shwedagon .....1499 Creagh ...I B P and C
Sandon Hall.....3293Rowlands...K N and Co
Vellore .....3168 Kiddleton.....T M & Co
Vadala.....2164 Cooklin.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Basano	2762	Boxhall	...Hull	...J F and Co	
B Ormiston	3147	Hamilton	...Dunkirk	...26-5	J F & Co
C R Devanha	4785	Hickey	...	...P and O Co	
D&E Konig	3178	Caltzen	...	...A S & Co	
H Naderi	1163	Geddie	...	...T M & Co	
K Banca	3794	Potter	...16-5	...Kobe.....	P & O Co
N Riverdale	2752	Mackind	...Ma seilles...		T M and Co
O Rangoon Maru	3315	Kamoshita	...19-5	N Y K	
P Avristan	2448	Cobb	...	...J F and Co	
Q Yola	2246	Williams	...Port Said	17-5	L Dreyfus & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Habsburg ...2315 Selerich... . A L S N Co
2 Elysia ...3993 Coverley ..Liverpool...18-5 W & A G & Co
4 Newby Hall .. 2839 Parker...K N and Co
5 Cheltonian ...2761 Jones .....Marseilles... W and G & Co
7 Clan Cunning... .....3108 Gourlay ..... J Finlay & Co
8 Wartenfels...2834 Reimer...Karachi...17-5 W & A G & Co
9 Arcadia .....3513 Barcham...Shanghai ... 21-5...P and O Co
10 & 11 City of York ..Wilson ..... K N & Co
12 & 13 Persia...4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
15 Istrar .... 2979 Jacob ...Antwerp ...17-5... K N & Co
16 Sigram .....1384 Cuarheim.....Balli Bros
H W P D
Mahanadi.....545 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Netravati.....699 Fakeera...Kochi ...14-5... Bo S N Co
M W D D
Hoseince .....998 Fanning...17-5...T M and Co
H W V D
Lhasa .....949Penny .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Montebel'o ...	Croft	M'boro, Apl 16
15	Baron Balfour	Symonds ..	Calcutta, May 4
	C Macalister..	Clark	Durban, Apl 26
	Abaris	Rippon ...	Colombo, May 3
	Moshtari	Cottrell ...	Suakim, May 4
	Sandon Hall..	Rowlands..	G'gow, Apr 18
	Nera	Lassince ...	M'seilles Apr 30

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
15	Dumra	Morrison ...	Basreh, etc
	Pankora ..	Whysehead	Basreh, etc
	Palamcotta .	Elton	Durban, etc
	Sicilia	Maganzini .	Genoa, etc
	Aviemoor ...	Kofoed ...	Calcutta
	Clan Fraser...	Fishenden.	Antwerp, etc

The steamer Nera, Capt Lassince, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Noumea, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Cluntsham, for Liverpool.
" Orissa, for Calcutta, etc.
" Kish, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Madrid, outward bound sailed from Port Said on the 14th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bramsome Hall s—21 bales wool Bombay Co.

Elysia s—14 bales wool, S Gumberchand; 100 bales wool, M Juma; 19 bales wool, B Valahdas; 100 bales wool, D Megji; 18 bales wool, P Murlidhar; 75 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Riverdale s—991 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.
Elysia s—13,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—12 bales hemp, F Khoobchand
Clontsham s—17,000 cwts cottonseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.
Armistan s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday Co; 3,038 cwts cottonseed K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Armistan s—4,000 cwts popyseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Riverdale s—14,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Caithness —404 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 9,997 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 750 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.
Colaba s—2,002 cwts linseed, 9,000 cwts popyseed, 1,000 cwts gingely seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1 bale cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—12 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR PORT SAID (For orders).

Sigrum s—13,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—6 pots rosa oil, T Mahomedally; 90 cwts gum olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co; 20 chests opium, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—25 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 15.

Steamer Orissa from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co; 1 case woolen goods, 1,027 bundles coir yarn, 4 bags copra, 49 bags cocoanuts, 12 pkgs candles, 5 cases candles, 2 cases quinine, 10 bags indigo, 5,476 bags rice, 888 bales gunnies, 91 bales twine, 35 cases wine. 1 drum lubricating oil, 45 casks castor oil, 201 tons pig iron, 20 casks c. n. oil, 2 crates soda water bottles, 10 bundles cardamons, 719 bags pepper, 72 cases soap, 373 bales cotton, 6 cases cigars, 980 pieces scantling, 543 half chests tea, 85 chests tea, 4 cases tea, 316 pkgs tea.

Steamer Sandon Hall from New Port, Agents K Nixon and Co; 105 cases bricks, 33 casks salamonias, 6 cases olive oil.

Steamer Baron Balfour from Calcutta, Agents K Nixon and Co; 6,220 tons coal.

Steamer Abaris from Calcutta, Agents T Morisson and Co; 4,877 tons coal.

Steamer Moshtari from Suakin, Agents T Morisson and Co; 3 bags grains.

Steamer Montebello from Hull. Agents J Frinley and Co; 375 barrels alum, 109 13-20 tons coal, 167 bundles buckets, 1,311 kegs nails, 83 boxes nails, 10 trusses jute yarn, 100 kegs red lead, 185 drums turpentine, 254 cases paint, 14 casks paint, 411 drums paints, 240 kegs paint, 95 bales paper, 191 cases confectionary 10 drums seed oil, 450 drums linseed oil, 2 cases silk yarn.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	16	m 8	11	25	10
		8	15 a	26	8
Sat	17	m 9	12	27	1
		9	6 a	26	11
Sun ...	18	m 10	6	28	2
		9	52 a	27	1
Mon	19	m 10	53	28	11
		10	36 a	27	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	16	m 1	52	17	9
		2	2 a	19	1
Sat	17	m 2	38	16	6
		3	1 a	18	11
Sun	18	m 3	22	15	6
		3	54 a	18	10
Mon	19	m 4	4	14	9
		4	41 a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise	Sunset.
15 (Thurs)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m
16 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5m
17 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
18 (Sunday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m
19 (Monday)	6h 3m.	7h. 7m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter, May 13th, 5h. 15-0m. p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48-1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 27th, 5h. 33-7m. a.m.; New Moon, June 5th, 1h. 27-0m. a.m.

DEPARTURES.

Per S.S. "HABSBURG" May 16.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s Habsburg, to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 1. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 1 at 4 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Princess's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, a 2 p.m.

Abraham, Mrs Edgar
Ainsley, Col
Ayub, Ali Khan Mr
Baldwin, Mr L
Barty, Mr L P W
Beek, Miss M
Boyd, Revd E V
Brodie, Lt P W
Bull, Mr E J
Callendar, Col D A
Campbell, Mr and Mrs G A
Chalmers, Mr P
Crowe, Mr A W
Davies-Simon, Mr H E
DeQuadros Miss
Dhonde, Mr B J
Draycott, Mrs E T
Draycott, Mr F E
Duff, Mr J A
Dumont, Mr E
Edler, Mr P
Fenner, Mr O
Ferguson, Mr J E
Fernel, Mr J C
Finch, Mr J
French, Mr L
French Mr G D
Gordon, Lt Col L A C
Grovee, Mr H R M
Haas, Mr and Mrs (from Aden)
Hall, Capt and Mrs B H, child and infant
Harley, Mr J G
Harrison, Miss
Herron, Miss
Hoare, Mr and Mrs
Hunter, Mr W H
Jackson, Mr R S
Jacob, Mr R
Jarni, Mr V
Jeanrenaud, Mr Geo
Jolly, Capt G
Kensington, Miss A H M
Kensington, Miss
Knight, Miss E
Kofel, Miss C
Lang, Mrs and 2 children
Lenz, Mr J
Llewhellin, Mr G E
Lyons, Col R W S
Macpherson, Lt D S R
Marakbey, Mr N S
Masica, Dr and Mrs H M, 2 children, and infant
Moodie, Mrs
Moodie, Master
Moorhead, Mr and Mrs R K.
More, Dr and Mrs
Moore, Mrs J C
Morgenstern, Mrs
Morgenstern, Miss
Orchard, Mr and Miss J
Orchard, Miss
Palin, Col P C
Patell, Mr S R
Pinder, Mr D A
Price, Lt R L
Putzin, Mr and Mrs L
Putzin, Mr
Radcliffe, Mrs C A
Ramsey, Miss
Reith, Mr A M
Ringger, Mrs K
Rustom P Jehangir Mr and Mrs, and 2 infants
Rutledge, Mr G
Saunders, Mr K J
Schumacher, Mr and Mrs
Schafer, Revd K
Seddon, Mr and Mrs D K
Seyboth, Mr L
Sheinz, Mr G
Simmons, Mr
Silva, Master L
Smidt, Mr G
Smith, Mr and Mrs C L M
Smith, Miss
Softly, Mr A W
Sorabjee, Cawasji Dinshaw, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Stanislaus, Revd Mother and two Sisters
Templer, Miss Alice
Thurn, Count and Countess, and 3 children, and maid
Todd, Mr W H
Tucker, Revd A
Varen, Mr M D
Westropp, Mr and Mrs A
Whatford, Mr G L
Zollweger, Mr U
Zoeth, Mr

PER S.S. "NERA" May 16.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Arrstralia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's Steamer "Nera" to-day from ths stream. Medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at Ballard Pier at 11 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the disinfection shed, near Princes Dock, at 8-30 a.m. with all their baggage :—

COLOMBO,

Han Chong, Mr
Potter, Mr J M
Whittle, Mr and Mrs G
Lacon, Mr P H
Dawoodbhoy, Mr and Mrs
Galey, Mr and Mrs
Dawoodbhoy, Mrs
Dawoodbhoy, Miss
Dawoodbhay, Master
Dawoodbhoy, Miss and infant
Chlynowskey, Mr

SHANGHAI.

Sarkari, Mr K C
Vania, Mr J D
Pavri, Mr H N
Bharucha, Mr

YOKOHAMA.

Watson, Major C H

ADELAIDE.

Samuel Bruham, Mr
Fredrick Gyscoyen, Mr
Markusa, Mrs

MELBOURNE.

Sale, Mrs and 2 children
Huberman, Miss R
Penrose, Mr

SYDNEY.

Chrysostome, Sister
Clement, Sister
Isabelle, Sister
Robert, Sister
Siolivina, Sister
Singh, Mr B
Sunder Singh, Mr
Walter Chew Mr
Simbula Mr
Agu, Mr
Jammit, Mr M
Jammit, Mr T
French, Mr G
Bianco, Mr A
Herri, Mr S
Parora, Mr
Maffezin, Mr
Nicolaides, Mr

NOUMEA.

Talon, Mr and Mrs
Boulachui, Mr
Dabrigeon, Mr and Mrs
Letocard, Miss
Defferriere, Mr and Mrs
Bernadette, Sister
Donatienne, Sister
Pernier, Mr
Bouchut, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Gaulfert, Mr and Mrs Blin, Mr
Guyot, Mrs and baby
Li Hour, Mr
Renard, Mrs and 2 children

AUCKLAND.

Dalgairds, Miss T C

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 14th May to 6 a.m. on the 15th May :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	34	29
Total mortality from all causes	...	125
Small-Pox	3	1

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 10th was 793, giving a death-rate of 42.10 per annum per thousand as against 797 the corresponding period of last year, and 850 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 70 died from fevers; 184, plague; 10, small-pox; 2, measles; 2 cholera; 1, leprosy; 39, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 187, affections of the respiratory organs; 56, diarrhoea, 12, dysentery, 26, still-born; 69, old age and debility; and 7, accidents and violence. The classfied list of deaths shows :—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 388; Hindu low caste, 92; Musalman, 172; Parsee, 27; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 30; Eurasian, 2; European, 8; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 2; and other and unknown castes, nil. The total number of births was 264 as against 378 for the corresponding period of last year, and 347 the average over the past five years.

At a meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice at Simla, Mr. Calder, of the Botanical Survey, was appointed Secretary, vice Major Gage. Programmes of work for 1913-14 were passed, and suggestions were made for closer co-operation of the different scientific departments with the work being done in the India Museum, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAMERON.—At his residence, 4, Wodehouse-road, on the 15th inst., the Rev. John Cameron, B.D., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland. Funeral will arrive at Sewri Cemetery at 6 o'clock this evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DICKSON—BENSON.—At Christ Church, Chittagong, on the 7th May, by the Rev. H. T. Millett, Captain Egbert Dickson, 74th Punjabis, third son of the late Sir John Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G., and Lady Dickson, and Ida Mary Benson, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Benson, Balham, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer "Mantua," due 5 a.m.
Bombay Corporation, Weekly Meeting of the Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: Long health is indeed a great blessing.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer s. s. "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dowsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Fanfare (to)...Nibelungen .....Wagner
Selection .....Veronique .....Messager
Valse .....Unrequited Love ..Lincke
Overture.....William Tell.....Rossini
Excerpts (from) Ballet Coppelia ...Delibes
Melodies (from) The Earl and the Girl .....Caryll

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a. m. to-day (Friday), instead of at 11-30 a. m. as previously notified.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Professor G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B. (the late Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares), will lecture in English at the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobitalao, this evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject.—"The present situation in the Theosphical Society. Professor P. K. Telang, M.A., LL.B., will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Jamu Pandia, a mill-hand working at the Kohinoor Mills, was passing along the G. I. P. Railway line near Dadar Station on Monday, when he was knocked down by the engine of an up Thana local train. He was thrown into a water-way and severely injured on the left leg and arm. He died subsequently. At an inquest held by the Coroner in the evening, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

FATAL ASSAULT.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of Rama Dudha, Kunbi, who was alleged to have been killed by four Pathans a fortnight ago in his hut at Arthur Road, was concluded yesterday. The circumstances under which Rama met with his death have already been reported. One Ratna Rama, of the same caste, had recently succeeded in securing the right of growing a certain kind of grass, and it was alleged that some time later four Pathans went into his hut, and stabbed him with a knife, the wounds proving fatal. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of wounds inflicted on him by four persons not known to the jury and that their act was punishable by the Indian Penal Code.

A BAND FOR BANDRA.—We recently published a brief notice of a movement that had been set on foot at Bandra to provide the residents with a good band. The undertaking has since met, we are told, with considerable success owing to the cordial support accorded to it on all sides. It may be mentioned that the movement is entirely unconnected with the local Municipality, although Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., is its patron. It originated in a widespread desire among the residents to have some public amusement. An influential committee, representating the various communities, was accordingly appointed at a public meeting held at the Town, Hall in March, to consider how effect could be given to this desire, and the creation of a band fand was the result. It is satisfactory to note that the work of the joint secretaries has been considerably lightened by the promptitude with which the public have contributed towards the fund, and looking to the success so far achieved, the committee cherish the hope that, as in April last, they will be enabled to secure two performances this month also, and possibly a third in the early part of June, before the burst of the monsoon. Thereafter it is not contemplated to have any performance till October. The contributions so far realized have been received from a fraction only of the population; there are many who have not yet been approached, and it may not be possible even to reach every individual. Under the circumstances the residents would greatly help the cause, and facilitate the labours of the committe, if they voluntarily came forward to join in the movement. A post card, addressed to either of the joint secretaries, Mr. J. F. Pereira, at 35, Bandra Hill, or Mr. J. P. de Mello, at Chapel Road, Bandra, would ensure the subscription book being promptly sent to every intending subscriber, and if each family rose to the occasion and contributed a rupee or so per month towards the object, the committee would be in a position before long to secure the attendance of a band four times in a month as a permanent arrangement. Large contributions are not looked for so much as that every one should be given the chance of taking part in this public movement.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following is the summary of season reports for the week ending May 13th :—

During the week, slight showers fell in parts of Kanara, Satara, the Karnatak, Poona, and Kolhapur. The standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting was in progress in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ratnagiri, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha. Threshing continued in parts of Sind, Broach, Khandesh, and Nasik. The picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Gujarat, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch, and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar, where it was in poor condition and was deficient in parts of Cutch. The drinking water-supply was adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. The public health was generally good. Prices for food-grains are generally stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	15 to 47
Gujarat	20 to 40
Konkan	23 to 34
Deccan	28 to 49
Karnatak	41 to 48

Distress is acute in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed, and Kopargaon, talukas. Little wandering and no emaciation has been noticed yet. Emigrants are returning in small numbers. Six kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rates and finds ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Eight cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief. Steps are being taken to improve the water-supply by deepening existing wells and digging temporary wells with the aid of Government and Local Board grants, but the supply is failing everywhere and improvements effected are in some cases small or temporary. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 10th May were 15,319 in Ahmednagar, and 857 in Poona and Sholapur.

MEDINA UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Ansari, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan and Mr. Shaweesh have cabled from Constantinople to Mr. Mohamed Ali Khan, editor of the "Comrade," as follows:—

"Prepare immediately, with Dr. Shaik Mohamed Iqbal, M.A., Ph.D., Mr Hamiduddin and Shams-ul-Ulama Moulvi Shibli, Medina University constitution and curriculum. Cable when ready."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15 ... Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
0-37 ... Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep.	6-46
10-24 ... ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21- 2
12-53 ... ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-35
15-14 ... ,,	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-58
17-25 ... ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-43
19-55 ... ,,	Agra Cantonment ,,	11- 9
20-49 ... ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-15
23- 0 ... ,,	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25 ... Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17 ... ,,	Amballa Cantonment ..... Dep.	3-55
5-39 ... ,,	Ludhiana ..... ,,	1-23
6- 2 ... ,,	Phillaur ..... ,,	0-54
6-45 ... ,,	Jullundur ..... ,,	0-16
8-29 ... ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	22-39
11-50 ... ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	21-35
14-33 ... ,,	Lala Musa ..... ,,	15-43
18-51 ... ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	11-44
23-18 ... Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15 ..... Dep.	Bombay ...	Arr.	12-35
23- 0 ..... Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25 ..... Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52 ..... Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45 ..... Dep.		Arr.	2-5)
5-38 ..... Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6 15 ..... Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42 ..... Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15 ..... Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-15 ..... ,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-58
18-15 ..... ,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-11
20-14 ..... ,,	Cawnpore ... ,,	11- 8
21-45 ..... ,,	Lucknow ..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

An urgent application was yesterday presented before the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah Vacation Judge, on behalf of Mehetabai Kasban, a dancing girl of Sholapur, for the transfer of a case brought against her by Kondabai Kon Luxumam, a maid servant of the applicant, now pending before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Sholapur. The charge against the applicant was criminal intimidation, insult and assault.

It was stated by the pleader for the applicant that she presented an application, when the case was being heard by the Third class Bench Magistrate, stating that Kasban was on visiting terms with the Bench Magistrate, that the Magistrate had prolonged the hearing of the case for over two months, and only the prosecution had been heard. The Sub-divisional Magistrate transferred the case to his file. The petitioner objected to the interference of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, and requested him to stay the proceedings pending a reference to the High Court, which was refused by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, who proceeded with the hearing of the case.

Against this was the present application, which was rejected by his Lordship.

POLICE COURTS.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Yesterday, in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Kassam Ismail, a Memon, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 5-3-3 from the pocket of a labourer named Gauoo Patloo.

On Wednesday night there was an alarm of fire in Sheik Memon-street which quickly gathered a large crowd, and in the consequent confusion which prevailed, the accused took the opportunity of picking the complainant's pocket. Aware of a slight fumbling at his side, the complainant turned, saw the accused hiding the purse in his dhotie and immediately had him arrested.

The accused said that the purse was his and that the complainant had instituted a false charge.

Various eye-witnesses gave evidence for the prosecution and the Magistrate convicted the accused, who had four previous convictions, and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, as well as ordering him to report his residence to the Police for two years after his release.

THEFT OF A GOLD BAR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged one Tarachand Mukundram, a broker, with cheating Gordhandas Ranchordas Bhagar, a jeweller in Sheik Memon-street, of a bar of gold valued at about Rs. 600.

On Tuesday the accused visited the shop of the complainant and took away a bar of gold, representing that it was required by a merchant named Gambirchand Kedarnath. In the evening the complainant sent one of his men to get back the bar from Kedarnath, when he was informed that no gold bar had been received by Kedarnath and that he had never sent for it. The complainant then made enquires about the accused, but could obtain no information. He then made a report to the police who arrested the accused at Lalwadi on Wednesday night, when he said that the gold had been pledged with a Marwadi for Rs. 500 and that almost the whole money had been taken away by a companion of his named Narasing Das, who has not yet been discovered.

Mr. Chhaya, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that his client had only been a tool in the hands of another man and therefore prayed for the mercy of the Court.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY INQUEST.

A GHARRY FATALITY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Govind Sinbhow (69), a labourer who was knocked down by a private gharry, near the Parsi Statue, on the evening of Monday last.

The deceased was following a funeral with others, when the accident occured.

In her evidence before the Coroner, the widow of the deceased deposed that, on her arrival at the spot, she saw the deceased lying on the road conscious. He told her that the gharry had come from behind, and that the driver was responsible for the occurrence. Up till then the gharry had been there, but it was now driven away and the police sepoy, Abdulla Kassamkhan (347E.), who was also present, did not make any attempt to detain it.

Shivaram Sayaji, a labourer, who was also accompanying the funeral party stated that the gharry was a private conveyance, the occupants being two Bhattias. It went ten or fifteen paces, when it was stopped. Two policemen, named Abdoola Kassam and Brama Dutt, appeared on the scene and the deceased was brought to the hospital. The gharry was going at an ordinary speed and no warning was given of its coming. There was a big crowd of mourners with the funeral. There was a footpath on both sides of the road. The gharry was on the proper side of the road, whilst the fun

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 14. BOMBAY, May 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 7-16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes.	85	unchgd	
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90	unchgd	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	18 1-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 5-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	61	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44 1-2		01
do. do. New York	4·86 1-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
2 months' sight...	3 9-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 5-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 3-4	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans- ...	2 7-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 6,10,000.

Rs.	6,10,000 were allotted	to Calcutta.
,,	6,70,000 ,,	to Bombay.
,,	2,50,000 ,,	to Madras.
,,	15,30,000	

Tenders on Calcutta, at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above the rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16 03.
Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs.	12,60,000 were allotted	to Calcutta
,,	23,10,000 ,,	to Bombay.
,,	9,00,000 ,,	to Madras.
,,	44,70,000	

Tenders on Calcutta, at Is 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at Is. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 64,10,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Small business.
Futures	...Quiet. Steady.
Manchester	Holiday to-day in Manchester.
Total Sales ...	5,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 ,,
Imports ...	31,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	6·73—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown..	10 00 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., July 11·57, Oct. 11·31.
New York official Noon call July 11·57 Oct. 10·99.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·01, Oct. 11·15.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·46 —03	6·43 —03	6·39 —03	6·24 —03
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	
6·14 —04	6·07 —04	6·04 —04	
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	
6·03 —04	6·02 —04	6·04 —04	

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	15,000
,, Receipts at ,, last year...	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
,, Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton	...12·03—10

Futures—Month of July 11·53—05
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·97—03
Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to weakness in New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 5-16 unchgd.
Futures month of July ...	11·96—95
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·09—06
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	33 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	34 1-2—3-4
Do. Month— ...	May-June.
	London—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...	36 1-2
Do. Months— ...	May.
	Sellers. Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	33
Do Months ...	May.
Buyers &c. ...	Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	49 7-8—1-8
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Guzarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	52 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	4[illegible] unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ...	46 1-2
Do. Months— ...	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	44 3-4 to 44 1-2d.
Do. Months— ...	April-June.
London—Done and sellers.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 42 1-2 unchgd.	
Do. Months— ...	May-June,
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers,	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed ...	£ 6-13-0 0-0-6
May-June—Hull—Done, Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...11 5-8 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3 9 1-2 unchgd.
May-June—Value.—Quiet.
METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 81 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...	d. 7 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ...	£39—3-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—17s.—Value.
ARRIVALS—
"City of Lahore," "Scindia."
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 28
,, ,, Mutton Tallow... 29 9
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firmer.
SUGAR:—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags).. 13 3 3-4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment. May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 6 3-4unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—May Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing and prices unchanged.
German Beet-root 50 p.c ... 9 4 1-4—2-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers. 9 8 3-4—1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady. Moderate business at easier rates.
EAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9—9-4d.
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone Easier Without activity.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Quiet. Nothing doing.
Java Sugar—Quiet. Prices unchanged.

LONDON, May 14.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of Apl. 1913:—

Cotton Piece Goods:—	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon
	Yds.	Yds.
Bleached and White	15500000	4600000
Unbleached & Grey..	9170000	2100000
Dyed and Coloured..	4900000	2500000
Printed	5600000	2200000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached...	250000	1 0000
Unbleached and Grey	350000	30000
Total shipments of Salt	13000 tons.	

Cotton Piece Goods:—	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Bleached and White	3700000	27700000	21800000
Unbleached and Grey ...	9900000	23700000	4500000
Dyed and coloured ...	900000	13300000	3700000
Printed	2700000	17000000	8400000
Twist & Yarns:—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed & Bleached	30000	890000	60000
Unbleached and Grey ...	50000	800000	20000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [May 15TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Bullion	4,09,600	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	1,92,980	do	M'cantile Bank
8 Boxes Bullion	4,50,000	do	The Supt P & O S N Co
Sovs ...	82,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	61	75,145
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	81	61,773

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913	6	p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 3rd April 1913	7	,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 31st Dec. 1912	8	,,

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 20 lakhs up, and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.
EXCHANGE—
Council Bills went rather better than anticipated, the percentage and rates being the same as last week. The market opened with a firmer tone but rates were practically unchanged. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Bills are not offering to any extent. Far Eastern rates are steady

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-1d.
	Jue.
Do, do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do, do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 143 3-4
Shanghai ,,	... 201 1-2
Japan ,,	... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened irregular at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the settlement and declined 1-16, but soon recovered to the opening rates. At the close rates are as under. A moderate business has been done.
We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs.	96	3	0	to 96	4 0
Settlement ...	,,	95	4	0	to 96	5 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower for ready at 28 1-8, and 1-8 lower for forward at 28 5-16, the fall being caused by absence of buying orders New York was unchanged at 61. The local market opened at 71 7-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has been irregular during the day, advancing to 71 5-8 and later on declining to 71 5 16, at which price it closes. Bar Gold is steadier.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24	1	9
Australian Gold ...	,,	24	0	9
Sovereign Gold ...	,,	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready ...	,,	71	4	0
1st Settlement ...	,,	71	5	0
2nd Settlement ...	,,	71	10	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready ...	,,	80	10	0
1st Settlement March ...	,,	80	11	0
2nd Settlement ...	,,	81	0	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
A further small decline of 3 to 6 points in futures is advised from the American markets. New York was also 10 points lower in Spot. The local market opened rather easier with rates quoted about Re. 1 lower. There has been little enquiry for contracts during the day, though some business in fine Broach May is reported.

At the close the tone of the market is quiet and rates are as under.
For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand for high class Oomras and Broach, as also for Bengals.
QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Scosch ...	Rs.	290	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	,,	284	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	,,	281	,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	,,	277	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	,,	273	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	,,	267	,,
Fine M.G. Khandesh ...	,,	256	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	,,	245	,,
Sawginned Dharwar ...	,,	290	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	,,	280	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Barely. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Total Imports ...	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·45 —01	6·42 —01	6·37 —02
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·28 —01	6 13 —01	6 05 —02
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6 03 —01	6·02 —01	6 01 —01

SUGAR.

LONDON, May 14

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...	Sellers. May-June 9 5 1-4 ,,
German Beet-root 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hburg. Aug.	9 8 1-4 ,,
,, Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June...	13 ,,
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) June-July—	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June	12 6 3-4 ,,
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...May	Nomi ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June	13 7 1-2 ,,
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— June-July...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, May 14.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ..	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June ..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	.....
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	do

LONDON, May 14.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	69 12 6
,, Best English Selected.	75 15 0
,, Braziers	83 0 0
,, Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Hard Spelter	21 15
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	231 2 6
Yellow Metal	7 1-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11 10 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	6 7 6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6 15 0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	7 17 6
German Steel Beets, F O B Antwerp	6 15 0
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	6 5 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5 13 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 1·2 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	14-3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 8 3
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	3 8 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 6
Lead Pig English	19 2 6
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot	28 1-3
,, 2 months hence ...	28 5-16
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet. No Buyers.

LONDON, May 14.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	28 1-3
Silver 2 Months... ...	28 5-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	No buyers.
Rentes 3 p. c. ...	£ 85
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 75 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90
Sterling loan	£ 90
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 73 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1 2 p. c.
Exchange on India 20 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·19 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46
New york (Demand Bills) ds	4·86 3-8
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	2 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 9-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 9-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3 8

LONDON, May 14.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India today for... ... ... Rs. 60,00,000

Rs.	6,10,000 were allotted	to Calcutta.
,,	6,70,000 do	to Bombay.
,,	2,50,000 do	to Madras.
Rs.	15,30,000	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d, (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs.	12,60,000 were allotted	to Calcutta.
,,	23,10,000 do	to Bombay.
,,	9,00,000 do	to Madras.
Rs.	.....	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min Rate) received 10 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ...	16·06
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	64,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week	Rs. 60,00,000

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED:—
The market is steady.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 8 0 B.1.
May ...	,, 8 3 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 7 0 B.T
Yellow Cawnpore	,, 8 2 0 B.T.
Fallow Guzrat	,, 8 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni ...	,,	42 8 0
Yellow Higanghat	,,	62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	,,	60 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs 35 8 0
COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0
GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold ...	Rs.	47 8 0
Small ...	,,	45 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
June—September ... Rs. 8 2 0 R.T.
WHEAT:—
Tone—Steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 6 0 B.T.
White Delhi May	,, 5 10 3 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,710
Bank of India ...	66 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	87
Indian Specie ...	67 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	495
Kohinoor ...	757 1-2
Manookji Petit ...	3,170
New Great Eastern ...	250
Standard ...	1,290

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	194
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	174
Bombay S N Ordy ...	217 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,455
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	595

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	10,907 bales.
Wheat ...	...	51,214 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	18,879 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	11,215 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	499 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	5,247 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	nil
Castorseed ...	...	7,872 ,,
Rice ...	...	1,186 ,,
Myrabollams. ...	...	954 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	20,299 ,,
Mowrasee ...	...	nil
Gram ...	...	1,563 ,,
Joowar ...	...	1,937 ,,
Maize ...	...	nil
Barley ...	...	931 ,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 14.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	15,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	1,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00—10
Future Cotton at New York July	11 53—5
Future Cotton at New York October	10 97—3
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
General Tone Market opened:— Advanced on foreign buying declined later on wickness Southern spot market.	

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	11·96—5
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·09—6
Future closing tone —	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot—	...Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	do
Total Day's Sales	5,0 0 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	.....
Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	30,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10·00
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·73—3

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands GOO Liverpool.

May-June ...	...	6·15— 4
June-July ...	...	6·42— 4
July-Aug. ...	...	6·38— 4
Aug.-Sept. ...	...	6·23— 4
Sept.-Oct. ...	...	6·11— 4
Oct.-Nov. ...	...	6·07— 4
Nov.-Dec. ...	...	6·04— 4
Dec.-Jan. ...	...	6·03— 4
Jan.-Feb. ...	...	6·02— 4

Manchester piece goods market—Steady owing to firmness in cotton but not much doing.

LONDON, May 14.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...	May-June—Ldn. 44 9 Done
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ...	May-June—Dunkirk ... ... 46 3 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...	May-June—Dunkirk ... 43 6 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Rather firm
Do. Tendency of the Market—	..... Sellers.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...	May— £ 25 2-6
do ...	July-Aug.—£21-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...	May-June —Dunkirk... 66 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	May-June—Dunkirk ... 50 3 ,,
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	May-June—Dunkirk ... 52 3 ,,
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels.	May-June—Hull ...26-13 6 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi	May-June—London... 38 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	May-June—London... 38 3
Do. Club No. 2..	May-June—London ... 38 6
Do. Choice white Delhi	May-June—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet
Do. South Australian ...	.....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs	.....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central...	... 7 6 1-2 July
Do. Afloat to U. K.	...3,020,000 qrs
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LIVERPOOL, May. 15.
OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	6,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·45	6·44
June-July...	6·42	6·41
July-Aug....	6·38	6·37
Aug.-Sept...	6 28	6·27
Sept.-Oct....	6·14	6·13
Oct.-Nov....	6 07	6·03
Nov.-Dec....	6 04	6·03
Dec.-Jan....	6·03	6·02
Jan.-Feb. ...	6 01	6·01

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 14th May, as compared with the statement of 30th Apr.:—

Liabilities.	30th Apr. Rupees.	14th May Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.		
Capital Paid up ...	14,99,960	14,99,960
Reserve Fund ...	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits ...	81,66,000	80,87,000
Current Deposits ...	17,84,000	22,27,000
Sundries ...	23,000	24,000
	1,15,72,960	1,18,87,960
Assets.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	39,43,000	28,06,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	50,12,400	52,16,000
Local Bills Discounted.	9,89,700	12,56,000
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	23,000	23,000
Sundries ...	12,860	15,700
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ...	15,62,000	14,91,260
	1,15,72,960	118,87,960

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 15th May, 1913.

135. Strength.—No. 1413 Gunner J. L. Godwin, having Joined Nagpur Volunteer Rifles is struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st May 1 13.
136. Leave.—The undernamed have been granted leave as follows:—
No. 1 Company, No 43 C. S. M. D. A. Pinder for 6 months from 16th May 1913.
No. 2 Company, No. 1434 Gunner G. Burges for 6 months from 1st March 1913. No. 891 Gunner F. W. Petch, for 6 months from 3rd May 1913.
E. E. Company, No. 119 Sapper C. D. Jeffery-Orchard for 6 months from 12th May 1913.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 16th May 1913.

Extract from Brigade Order dated 14th May 1913 is published for information:—
Volunteers—Furlough and Leave.
No 141—Lieut-Col The Hon Sir Henry Procter, Commanding Bombay Light Horse is granted leave of absence out of India, from 3rd May to 2nd November 1913.
2. During the absence on leave of the Hon Sir Henry Procter, Captain H Stanley Reed will assume command of the Squadron.

(Sd.) L. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL, R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 16th May, 1913.

311. Reversion.—No 6187 Sergt G B Mayers, "K" Coy reverts to the ranks at his own request.
312. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned:—
No 6426 Vol H E D Simon, "G" Coy from 16th May to 16th November 1913.
No 6487 Cadet G B Mayers, "K" Coy from 17th May to 17th November 1913.
313. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday, the 18th inst. distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-40 a.m.
No entrance fee or subscription.
314. Parade. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A R S Hayne on the Maidan in front of Head Quarters on Wednesday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

A census of the traffic in the leading thoroughfares of London is to be taken by the London County Council.

Milk can now be obtained on the penny-in-the-slot system at a dairy in North London when the premises are closed.

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			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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AUTOHARPS	PICCOLOS
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BASSES	HARMONICAS

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DIGRESSIONS OF A KNIGHT ERRANT.

A DELIGHTFUL GLIMPSE OF BURMA.

It was cold, distinctly cold as the Rangoon train steamed into Myohaung Junction on an early morning in January. The Maymyo train was waiting on the other side of the platform, and at the rear of it was the breakfast car. The 'very' thing,! What with the effort of being awakened at Kyaukce of dressing and of waiting for the train to arrive, I was thirsting for some *chota hazri*.

"Tea and toast, get it ?" I enquired of the Madrasi butler in his own impure English.

"Get it," he replied laconically, bringing one tea and one toast and one marmalade. I ordered. It was a happy thought and *chota hazri* whiled away the time till the train for Amarapoora Shore was ready.

We rattled through the maze of white pagodas and dark brown teak hpoongyi kyaungs and palm trees shrouded in the morning mist, past Amarapoora, where the silk weavers live, to Amarapoora Shore where the ferry stemer is waiting, white and patient, to take us over to Sagaing on the opposite bank. There a few lovelier sights than an early morning on the Irrawaddy in the cold weatner. There is a gentle mist which cannot be insulted by being dubbed a fog, amber and opalescent. There are few lovelier places at which to see this than at that point on the Irrawaddy which is over against Sagaing. The river here takes a noble sweep, and even in the dry season the width of water is considerable, running between broad stretches of yellow sands. On the further side you see the green trees and woods of Sagaing and many white pagodas. There is still plenty of time before the ferry starts and though I have often crossed at this spot en route to Myitkyina, I have never explored this pagoda of the Fallen Golden Lock, near which the train stops. I climb the stairway past the scoulding Chinthes which guard the entrance and gain the summit. What a glorious view! The pagoda overhangs the water, and the whole scene is stretched out for my special edification. An old hpoongyi looks at me wondering what the Thakins I want up here. I ask him how old the pagoda is and when it was built. He does not know, but assures me that it is very old indeed. Within the shrine a colossal brass Buddha looks calmly down on us, and on his knees are little brass replicas of himself. An old Burman squats on the ground selling candles to burn before the Holy Ones. These candles are all apparently of one make throughout Burma and must bring in a rich income to the happy manufacturer. Outside an ancient carved tagundaing rears its lofty head to heaven; but is eclipsed by a colleague, a plain and solid telegraph post braced with stout steel stays. It supports on this side the strand of wires stretching across the Irrawaddy going north to Myitkyina and to the outposts of the British Raj on the China frontier and north-west along the Chindwin to India via Manipur. They are all concentrated here at the pagoda of the Fallen Golden Lock.

I look over the parapet and see the sampans streaming across to Sagaing. It is cheaper to go thus than by the ferry, and so they are freely patronised by the Indians and Burmans who have little luggage. Also, I think, it must be a good deal pleasanter in a sampan than in a vibrating steamer. I descended again to the train and informed my minions that I am going over by sampan and that they can come by ferry with the kit.

I hail one and sit between its eyes, while the sampan man stands between the swallow tails and quickly propels me across the countless laughter of the river. Decidedly it is better than the ferry steamer. In a sampan I belong to Burma. In a steamer I am an exotic and no better than a globe-trotter.

There is plenty of time before the train starts for Monywa. I take my trusty Rover and glide gently beneath the avenue of tamarinds along the River Drives of Sagaing. It is cool enough to want the exercise and warm enough to enjoy it. Here there is no stretch of sand between bank and rivers. The grass grows to the water's edge; for the blue waves of the Irrawady are naturally loath to recede from Sagaing, loveliest of all stations on its shores.

It is a racketty, dusty run to Monywa. There are no bogie carriages on this bit of line. It is impossible to work, almost impossible to read. The train stops at every station; but that is a diversion. The crowd is always picturesque, full of colours, and it is interesting work picking out the different races. Here is a pure Burman, there a Shan; a Madrasi coolie carries the tin box of a Surati merchant and nearly collides with a stalwart Sikh from the Punjab; a Bengali stationmaster hobnobs with a Eurasian guard, and a Hindustani mail peon brings up and takes away His Majesty's mails.

It is distinctly hot and decidedly dusty by the time Monywa is reached. It is a pleasant relief to get out of the train and gain the shady civil station. The padre at the Circuit House gives me a refreshing dish of tea and the world assumes a different aspect. We had met before, once at Mogok and once at Kyaukse, and I did not require to stand on ceremony.

Along the bank of the Chindwin at Monywa runs a high "bund," and this makes a pleasant stroll in the evening after tea and before club when the sun is setting behind the hills across the river. The view is not so spacious as at Sagaing, but in the evening glow almost as beautiful.

The next day the "Chindwin" arrives, the Government launch in which I am going up to Kindat. It has come round from Mandalay by Myingyan and Myinmu, while I have cut across by train.

She is a fine boat, is the Chindwin, with a large saloon and eight cabins and plently of deck space. I anticipate that I shall have a pleasant trip.

There is already a party on board, also bound for Kindat and like me combining pleasure with T. A. Though my previous acquaintance with them is of the briefest, they make me an honorary member of their party with the hospitality for which Burma is famous. I am indeed in luck's way.

We are, of course, on the upper deck. Below is an array of servants, part of an army of Military Police and my hostess' cow and calf. The police are under transfer up the River to Kalewa and Kindat. Here again is the same ethnological mixture. Sikhs and Pathans among the Military Police, Madrasi ayahs, a Chittagonian serang and crew, Burman passengers and servants and Hindustani chaprasis. It is a feather in the cap of the British Raj that all these can travel together like brothers and sisters.

The good launch "Chindwin" starts at daybreak long before the upper deck is up. It is too cold for the upper deck to leave its cabin before it has had its tea. And when the men folk of the upper deck foregather foreward, it is still delightfully cold and fresh as the launch steams upwards.

We make Kanni that day and tie up there for the night. It is a pretty little Burmese village, dignified with a court house and a post office. The cow and calf are glad to land and stretch their legs and so are we. We climb up to the pagoda on the hill and get a glorious view of the river below and of the forests and hills in the distance. It is worth the climb and so we return to the launch and pegs and darkness falls upon the Chindwin.

We are passing through the Dry Zone, that mysterious dry belt that rings the world at this latitude. In the rains this would all be a vivid, opulent green. Now it is burnt up a brown, and the only green is the grass by the water's edge. Yet it has a beauty all its own. The forests brown near at hand, fade into purple further off and are full of autumn tints. It is the colour of the old country in October, and is, therefore, grateful and reminiscent.

"Ek bahn, do Lat" sings out the boatman to the serang, plunging the measuring rod into the water. We are going over a shallow bit of river where the sands are many, and the water is scant. We have to feel our way along step by step and the serang peers anxiously over the sides. This is where the banks are low and the hills recede, but where the banks are steep and the forests look into the water, the river is deep and safe, and we chunk-chunk steadily up stream.

We put in at a picturesque little village built on a head land. The golden pagoda looks very inviting in the sun of nine in the morning. I suggest to my hostess that there is time to go on shore before breakfast. We climb the bank and walk along the village street and then ascend the steps of the little golden pagoda, creeping under the small arch which is only just big enough for me to wriggle through. Then we explore a ricketty zayat walking delicately on the rotten planks. A group of hpoongyis are squatting on the ground near a dozen brass Buddhas. They are reading from tomes long piles of tsere and yellow palm leaves with a hole at each end to keep them in place. Some are covered with silver and one or two of these we want. But the yellow-robed priests shake their shaven heads and offer us the newer ones. We have to be thankful for small-mercie; after all, they are curios. It is not everyone that can take a leaf out of the most ancient form of book in the world.

Mingin. Yes, but the town is three miles away from where the launch ties up. It is all right for the cow and calf who only want to stretch their legs. But for us who have to inspect an office, it is another pair of walking shoes. Still, it has to be done, and fair companionship invited and accepted makes one forget the dust and the distance.

We pass through a "basti" and come across a group of Burmans making what seems to be vermicelli.

"Oh, I "should" like to see how that is done," she said.

We stop and watch them. A mass of rice is put into a bamboo pot into which another weighted bamboo with a solid bottom is fitted. On to the latter a handle is fixed. The operating Burman slowly depresses the handle and forces the rice through a sieve, whence it comes out in thin vermicelli, like threads which fall into boiling water.

"It smells rather nice," says she, "rather like butter-milk"

And so, winding along the river bank, we come to Mingin. We do our work, or, rather, I do mine, and she looks on with amused curiosity. And as we turn to go, we look down on a little bay below the office, where a score of high-prowed boats are beached waiting for the water to rise and for the strong monsoon breeze to blow. They look as if they might belong to a race of Vikings.

It is a glorious sunny day as we approach Kalewa. Three racing canoes put out and escort us to the landing place. Each canoe is gaily decorated for the occasion and is propelled by a crew of half-naked shouting *Burmans, who*, with rapid paddles, force their craft along at a tremendous pace. In the midships of one a Burman is dancing dressed like a *pwe girl* and posturing as such; but his blue tattooed thighs belie him.

A gaily decorated pandal has been erected on the bank in honour of my host. We land and pass into it and are met by little Burmese maidens shyly offering us bouquets of roses. Round the dais are grouped the Burmese officials and their women folk. They are themselves so gaily dressed that the highly coloured decorations and "*God* save the King" hung upside down are quite superfluous.

The ceremony of the pandal comes to an end, and the Burmese ladies are invited on board the launch. They sit on the deck, a shy and demure group. One little Mingale confesses that she knows a little English. She has been to school at Mandalay, and wants to go back there as a teacher. She is not married, she says, nor is that one, nor that one. Really, what are all the lubyos of Kalewa about?

In the cool of the evening, we walk along the winding valley of the Myittha, along the road which leads up into the Chin Hills and along which the mail runners carry the mails for the officers and men of the Military Police Battalion up in Falam, Haka, Tiddim and Fort White. It is the high road from comparative civilisation to primitive barbarism.

Kindat and our destination. We have passed through deeps and shallows, gorges and sloping banks and now the pink wall of the Kindat Jail tells us that we have arrived. It also tells the same tale, though with a different significance, to a manacled Burman on the deck below.

It is difficult to see why Kindat was selected as the Headquarters of the Upper Chindwin district. In the rains it is a dismalswamp. It should have been built on the other side of the river where there is plenty of shade and high ground. But for the awful expense involved, the capital should be shifted. But Burma has not enough money to spend on such luxuries. It is only the Government of India which can do this.

We arrange to go across the river for jungle-fowl. I know these shoots; much cry and little feather. Still it is never the thing to be awet blanket and so I go. My hostess warns us that we will get no dinner unless we bring back something. That puts us on our mettle and makes the matter more than a mere shoot. We start off across the river in a dug-out on which the free board was extremely exiguous just as I thought. We did not see a single bird. We resisted the attempts of the shikari to draw us further away from the bank. They are all alike these shikaris. They can always find shikar a mile or two away. Their minds are constituted for a mirage shikar. Still, we had got nothing and there was the question of dinner. We marched slowly and sadly back to the bank and bailed the ferry dug-out. A group of denizens of the country were waiting for the boat too. Some of them were resting on packs. In an idle moment I fingered one of the packs and found it contained rather pretty cloths.

"Who are these men !" I asked the Doctor.

"Manipuri traders. They have marched down from Tamu and are going down the Chindwin."

I tried Hindustani and asked how much the prices were. It was a success, one of the men said.

"Ek rupiya char anna."

Here was a find. We were all looking for some trophy to bring back from our tour. Here was the very thing. There was no room in the first trip of the dug-out for all of us, I deputed my faithful Abdul Razak to bring the Manipuris to the launch in the second trip.

"Well, have you got anything ?" she asked, when we returned.

"Yes, it is coming along in the next trip of the dug-out."

She looked surprised.

I hurried into some respectable kit and waited for Abdul Razak and the Mainpuri. He soon appeared and after him followed the three traders with their packs which they swung round on to the deck.

"So this is what you have shot ?" she asked smiling.

"Yes," I replied modestly.

The packs were soon open and the cloths spread out. They certainly were very pretty, with a design all their own. What added greatly to their attractiveness was the price. My shikar was quite a success. We bought about thirty pieces between us and the Manipuris with profound salaams went away lighter and richer men. Our boat swings round and we are off again down stream, they for Mandalay, I to Monywa only. Facilis descensus Averni. We go down considerably more quickly than we came up. It is all very well going over shallows against the current, but it is not so easy to go over them with the current. The old serang wore an anxious look. At the worst places, we went along stern first, but one bumped along perilously near the sand banks. It is all very well having Manipuri cloth on board, but you cannot eat it, and, if we stuck badly, we might find it difficult to get off. Then we would prefer jungle fowl.

However, we do not stick. It takes us three days to get down with two glorious moon-lit nights, when we tied up and sat on deck after dinner in great coats (and I, amidst jeers adjusted a rug round my knees). I cannot make up my mind which is the loveliest way to see the moonlight on the water, through a postprandial peg or from under your blankets through a mosquito curtain.—Marquis., in the "Pioneer."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," May 15.)

The appointment of Mr. Ardeshir Barjorji Motivala, Head Clerk in the Testamentary Registrar's office, vice Mr. Yeshwant Anantrao Shertukde, deceased, to execute and return processes awarded against, or directed to be served upon, the Sheriff of Bombay, or which shall be awarded in any case or matter wherein the Sheriff on account of his being related to the parties or for other sufficient cause cannot execute the same, is confirmed.

Mr. G. L. Sule, Mahalkari, Khalapur, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kolaba, has been invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act.

Mr. Solomon Ezra Reuben, M.A., has been appointed a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and to place him under the orders of the Collector of Surat.

Mr. Trimbak Narayan Koppikar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is allowed an extension by one month of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. Subrao Venkatesh Kulkarni, Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, has been conferred upon all the powers and duties of a Survay Settlement Officer in charge of a survey, for the purposes of the survey of the whole of the area comprised within the municipal limits of the towns of Gadag-Bettigeri in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Dinkar Narayan Damle, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for one month and eight days with effect from 23rd April.

Mr. Shiv Narayan, B.E., A.A.I.E.E., is appointed to be Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, with effect from the commencement of the next term.

Mr. Kisinchand Uttamchand Lalvani, Head Master, Hyderabad High School, is to be Head Master, Shikarpur High School, on the same pay.

Mr. Khubchand Jethmal Chainani, Head Master, Shikarpur High School, is to be Head Master, Hyderabad High School, on the same pay.

Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master, L. M. & S. (Bombay) is declared to be a Medical Officer for the purposes of the Indian Lunacy Act.

Assistant Surgeon Yashavant Govind Nadgir, M. S., on relief by Major Stephen, is to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, as a temporary measure, during the absence on leave of Major A. W. Tuke, F. R. C. S. (L), D. P. H. (Ire.), I. M. S.

Mr. Anandrai Keshavlal Dalal, L.M. & S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, with effect from the 1st May 1913, for a period of one year.

Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, Raja of Baria, is to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp, to the Governor of Bombay, from the 1st May.

Mr. Framroz Rustomji Unwala, L. C. E., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, is granted leave for three months from the 8th April.

Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals district.

Mr. Shridhar Purshottam Karve, Mamlatdar of Jambusar, is granted one month's privilege leave and Mr. Keshavlal Chhotalal, head clerk to the Collector of Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the taluka during his absence on leave.

Mr. J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Dhulia, is granted privillege leave for six weeks and Mr. R. R. Karnik, head karkun, taluka Dhulia, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka.

Mr. B. N. Jategaonkar, Mamlatdar of Khatav, is granted privilege leave for three months and Mr. Krishnaji Venkatesh Naik, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Khatav.

Mr. Vinayak Narayen Parchure, Mamlatdar of Roha, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on such date as he may avail himself of it combined with furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. Vasudev Sadashiv Damle, Head Karkun, taluka Chikodi, district Belgaum, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolaba District during the absence on leave of Mr. Vinayak Narayen Parchure.

Mr. Venkatesh Shivram Joshi, B.A., Head Clerk to the Collector of Bijapur, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bagalkot vice Mr. M. V. Mudbidri on deputation and pending relief by Mr. S. N. K. Bijurkar.

Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Danesh Dandekar is appointed President of the Municipality of Mahim in the Thana District.

Mr. Jamshedji Nasarwanji Ginvala is appointed President of the Municipality of Ankleshvar in the Broach District.

Mr. Vasudev Ramchandra Ghanvatkar is appointed President of the Municipality of Bhiwndi in the Thana District.

Khan Saheb Kavasji Dhanjibhai Dhanbhura is appointed President of the Municipality of Bulsar in the Surat District.

Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Ajrekar is appointed President of the Municipality of Bijapur.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. R. A. Gamble is proceeding on six months' leave.

The Maharajah of Darbanga has presented a Vickers maxim gun to the Behar Light Horse.

Mrs. R. E. Stubbs, wife of H. E. the Acting Governor of Ceylon, has arrived in Colombo.

Mr. J. F. Connoly, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, will act as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Service.

The "Rangoon Gazette" announces that Sir R. Scallon has been appointed to the command of the Lucknow Division.

The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, accompanied by Captain G. H. Anderson, has arrived at Simla. The Maharaja of Kapurthala has also arrived.

Mr. W. A. Philip, of the National Bank of India, has been unanimously elected Vice-President of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for the current year.

Captains Pritchard and Waterfield, who are exploring the country to the north-east of Hkampti Long, may, it is believed, make for Rima. In that case no news may be received of their movements for some time to come.

The London correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" telegraphed on the 10th instant:—"The new Governor of Ceylon is likely to be from home with Parliamentary experience and influence. The name cannot be given."

Subscribers to the "Fauji Akhbar," the newspaper which circulates among the officers and men of the Indian Army, are to be given an opportunity of essay-writing on lines similar to those followed in the United Service Institution of India. Colonel Ashgar Ali of Kapurthala has offered a gold medal to be competed for annually, and the subject of the first essay will be announced in due course.

The rickshawallahs of Madras went on strike the other evening, putting the public to a great deal of inconvenience. The men next day gathered in large numbers at the corners of several streets, and in some cases destroyed the rickshaws they had hired for the day. The strike was due to the revised rules under the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, which have been published in the "Fort St. George Gazette." The rule that the rickshawallahs took exception to was the one making it compulsory for one man to draw and another man to push when there are two passengers in the rickshaw. A very large body of these men assembled at the office of the Commissioner of Police to lay their grievances before him, and the rule was held in abeyance temporarily. The men were allowed to continue to ply for hire as they had hitherto done and this ended the strike.

Polo in India, says the "Pioneer," will be poorer by the sad death of Ibrahim Khan of the Central India Horse, one of those players with genius for the game whom it is always a treat to watch. Most of our readers who are concerned with polo must have seen him at one time or another for he had played in the principal tournaments of the country for the last quarter of a century. Ibrahim Khan joined the 2nd Central India Horse in 1882, and taking to the game by instinct very soon came to notice by his horsemanship and skil. Having found his place in the regimental team he played for it in all parts of India and was twice in the winning team in the Indian Championship in 1897 and 1900, and had taken part besides in innumerable notable matches. His wonderful mastery over the ball combined with brilliant horsemanship gave his play the same appearance of perfect ease when he was doing the most difficult things such as the batting of Ranjitsinghji produces on a cricket field.

At the time of the Mutiny tradition had it that great tunnels existed beneath the surface of Delhi City, and in a paper read at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Rev. H. Hosten, S. J., set himself to examine the basis of this tradition He quoted a text from Shamsi-Siraj 'Afif, a contemporary of Firoz Shah, which went to show that the whole site of that monarch's Hisar Firozah was tunnelled. The writers Monseratte (1581), and Abul Fazl (ante 1596) also state that this same monarch connected Pithaura, Firozabad the river and the Kushk-i-Shikar by means of three tunnels broad enough to allow the ladies of the harem to pass along in mounted procession. Father Hosten also referred to the plan entertained by Mahomed Shah, the immediate predecessor of Firoz Shah, of enclosing the four twons of Pithaura, Siri, Tughlakabad and Jahanpanah with an enormous wall. The plan was abandoned owing to the expense, but there is mention in the "Idn Batuta" of a wall 11 cubits thick which admitted within it horse and foot and had windows on the inside towards the city. As to the tradition of the Mutiny era, Father Hosten expressed his indebtedness to Sir Edward Maclagan for a new text on the subject.

The prevention of beri-beri is a question of great importance to India, and prominence may, therefore, be given to the explicit statement of Dr. Fraser, the Director of the Institute of Medical Research of the Federated Malay States, that "beri-beri can be prevented by the simple procedure of substituting unpolished for polished rice, and the rice must not be cooked by steam under pressure." Legislation against the use of polished rice, Dr. Fraser points out, presents obvious difficulties, and the education of the people to the advantage of unpolished rice, which is unpleasant in appearance, is a slow but, apparently, the only practicable method. With regard to the cure of beri-beri, experiments were conducted at the Institute with a view to determining whether a remedial agent could be prepared from rice-polishings. As collected in the rice-mills, the polishings are mixed with dust and adventitious substances, and constitute an unpalatable mixture. The active substance in the polishings retains its activity for months in alcoholic solution. and so an alcoholic extract was prepared. Experiments were then carried out with fowls suffering from polyneuritis, which is believed to be clinically and pathologically identical with beri-beri. The results demonstrated, in the words of Dr. Fraser, "the value of an extract prepared "from polishings as a curative and "prophylactic agent." The cost of the remedy depends on the alcohol duty of the particular country in which it is made. In the Malay States, where alcohol can be obtained free of duty, each dose would cost about a penny.

BOMBAY LAND RECORDS.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution reviewing the annual report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1911-12, is published. In spite of the adverse seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year over a considerable area of the Presidency proper, satisfactory progress was achieved in the several branches of work for which the Department of Land Records is primarily responsible. The re-writing of the Record of Rights in the new forms which was begun in the preceding year was continued in nearly all the districts, and in some is now nearing completion. The Records is rapidly becoming a really accurate records of rights in land, and public interest in its maintenance is steadily increasing. The constitution of the Record of Rights as the Record of Liability upon which the new village accounts, which are being introduced in all districts in the Presidency, are based, has undoubtedly contributed largely to this growth of public interests in its maintenance. The new accounts, while facilitating the recovery of land revenue from the occupants have also helped the occupants themselves to calculate their actual liabilities a task which under the former system whereby the "khatidar," or "registered occupant" was alone responsible in the first intance for the payment of land-revenue on each survey number was often attended with considerable difficulty. The final measure necessary for the completion of the new account system and the establishment of the Record on a really satisfactory basis, viz., the measurement and mapping of sub-divisions of survey numbers, has been undertaken in all the Divisions; and in some districts, notably Surat, considerable progress has already been made. The legislation required before this last measure could be undertaken on a large scale has been included in the Bombay Land Revenue (Amenoment) Bill, 1913 section 135-G of which confers the necessary powers on revenue and village officers employed on the preparation or revision of maps or plans required for or in connection with the Record of Rights. It is hoped that progress in the measurement and mapping of sub-divisions will now be more rapid than it has hitherto been. Attention will also have to be given to the maintenance of the measurement records already prepared.

Reports on the work of Circle Inspectors are on the whole favourable. Owing to the famine in North Gujarat, and the scarcity prevailing in other districts, their ordinary routine work suffered considerably, as they had to devote much of their time to special duty in connection with famine. Progress in repairs of boundary marks was stopped from this cause in six districts. In the remaining districts, however, the work was pushed on vigorously, and it is satisfactory to find that the occupants themselves are repairing their marks much more readily than used to be the ease. The imposition of penal rates in cases of contumacy in the respect has undoubtedly had a salutary effect. The experiment of assigning measurement work only to one Circle Inspector in each taluka and distributing his ordinary work among the remaining Circle Inspectors has been tried with successful results in several districts, and should be adopted generally. In cases where measurement is done at the expense of private parties, the appointment of special measurers paid from the fees collected has led to more expeditious disposal of the work, and has afforded much needed relief to the permanent staff. The number of measurement cases in arrears in some districts, especially in the district of the Southern Division (except Kolaba and Ratnagiri), at the close of the year was large and the Collectors concerned should be requested to see that pending cases are disposed of without delay.

In Sind, a great improvement in the quality of the Record of Rights work is reported. This is probably due to the further introduction of the new system of village accounts based upon the record. The introduction of the initial record is now almost completed, while in three districts the work of re-writing it was undertaken during the year.

The Governor in Council is pleased to commend Messrs. McNeill and Pratt for their careful management of the Department during the year, and to endorse Mr. Pratt's commendation of the work done by the Divisional Superintendents and by the Superintendent in his own office. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Gordon for his preparation of a Code of technical instructions for the measurement of sub-divisions and of a Hand-book of Land Surveying for Bombay Revenue Officers and to Mr. Wiles for his preparation of a Manual of instructions for the preparation and maintenance of the Record of Rights. The sanction of Government to the publication of Mr. Gordon's Hand-book and Mr. Wiles' Manual has already been accorded separately.

A BRAHMAN SCHOLARSHIP.

The following Press Note is published:—

Mr. Yeshvant Anna Kunte has, subject to certain conditions, offered to Government a sum of Rs. 5,500 to found a scholarship tenable for one year of the value of Rs. 15 a month to be called "The Saraswatibai Kunte Scholarship." The scholarship will be awarded annually to that student at the Elphinstone College belonging to the Deccani Brahman community who passes the Intermediate Examination in Arts with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, provided that he continues to study at the same College. Failing a Deccani Brahman the scholarship may be awarded to any vegetarian Brahman. Government have accepted the offer and have asked the Director of public Instruction to convey the acknowledgments of Government to Mr. Kunte. The endowment will be vested in the Trustees of the Elphinstone College Endowment Funds.

CATTLE PRESERVATION.

The newly-formed All-India Cattle Preservation Society, has issued a pamphlet explaining its aims and objects. The idea of the scheme is to establish in all parts of India, properly designed and constructed cow-houses and sheds, so that milk, butter, ghee, etc., guaranteed pure and wholesome, may be supplied at prices which will be within the reach of all. The draft prospectus demonstrates how this can be done to show a profit.

The scheme deserves the hearty support of all who are interested in the welfare of young India. Impure and insufficient milk supplies are the principal causes of the large infantile mortality which all our large towns show.

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THE Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 16th May, 1913.

MATHERAN.

MATHERAN—or, as its name implies, Forest Head or the forest on the top—as a health resort, has no equal in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. It has been correctly described too, as "one of the most beautiful and salubrious hills in India." The luxuriant vegetation that crowns the top of the hill ensures a certain amount of coolness during even the hottest part of the day, while for the jaded and tired worker, Matheran stands like an oasis in the desert where all that is required to recuperate may be secured. The history of Matheran as a hill station dates back to some sixty years ago. Prior to that, the hill was practically unknown save to marauding bands of Mahratha robbers, and to the villagers who lived at its base, and who used it as a grazing ground for their cattle. Tigers and panthers roamed its woods, undisturbed in their possession of the hill, while monkeys feasted on the wild fruits that abounded in its primeval forest. But times have changed. The tigers and panthers have disappeared, save for an occasional one that falls a victim to the Superintendent's rifle. The descendants of the monkeys still inhabit the wooded heights; but no longer do the cattle of the villagers find pasture here. The aspect has changed; from an unknown forest, the hill has been converted into a delightful health resort covered, perhaps too thickly, with bungalows and hotels, and during the season when the hill is open from October to June, —large number of visitors, both European and Indian, seek the rest and repose, the peace and quietness, which Matheran so freely offers to all. It was in the year 1850 that the then Collector of Thana, Mr. H. Malet, discovered Matheran. He reported accordingly to Government, and asked for a grant of five hundred rupees to construct a road up the hill. This sum was granted, and in the following year a road was constructed, and the Collector had a house erected. Attracted by Mr. Malet's description of the beauties of the place, other visitors were attracted, bungalows were built, and, in a short time the hill began to assume the appearance of a hill station.

In 1854, Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, visited the hill and spent the hot season there. He selected a plot of thirty-seven acres as a site for a bungalow which still bears the name of Elphinstone Lodge, and in many other ways he sought to improve the station. In the year 1856, the first hotel was opened, but it was a very modest venture, as the opening announcement stated that, "Two gentlemen could be received and lodged." A visitor described this "hotel" thus:—"It is very warm, and is shut up from the breeze on all sides. There is only one small room for the use of travellers, and right behind this room is an oven belonging to the bakery. In fact, it is no hotel at all." In the early days, the journey to, and the ascent of Matheran, proved difficult to the visitor coming from Bombay. First of all there was a sea journey across the harbour to Panwell, which occupied some three or four hours, next a ride of twelve miles to Chowk village at the foot of the hill, and finally there was the ascent of the hill itself. The path traversed a long spur of the hill; and was, in some places, both difficult and dangerous. The distance by this path from Chowk village to the top is reckoned at eight miles. But in 1864, when the G. I. P. Railway was opened through Neral, visitors to the hill chose this new route in preference to that via Chowk.

The hill is well supplied with water, as there is an annual rainfall of something like 250 inches. Most of this is, of course, lost, and carried out to sea, but enough is retained in two storage tanks or artificial lakes, to meet the requirements of the station. The hill itself can boast of little in the way of produce of any kind; so all supplies have to be carried up from the plains. In the Sunday bazaar all kinds of native vegetables are exposed for sale, while grain, fruits, native cloth, toys, beads, firewood, grass, eggs, honey, and fowls, are in abundance. Prices of course rule higher on the hill than in the plains. To meet the spiritual needs of its visitors, Matheran has an Episcopal Church, a Roman Catholic chapel and a temple to the god Ram. The Gymkhana affords recreation in the shape of tennis, badminton and golf, to such as desire it. But one of the best forms of recreation is walking, and this exercise can be freely indulged in as there are good roads to all the "points," while for the hardy and venturesome climbing and exploration of the surrounding hills afford an exciting means of pastime. It is only quite recently that the quietness and seclusion of Matheran have been disturbed by the advent of the iron horse. Some imagined that in the building of the railway some of the natural beauties of the hill would disappear, but such has not been the case, the railway having been constructed without in any way interfering with these. So, while all the attractions of the hill remain, greater facilities for reaching the top now exist than formerly. Matheran used to be a favourite place for missionaries during the hot season; but many of these now go further afield for their annual hot weather holiday. So Matheran, Khandala, and Lanauli, have given place to Mussourie, Coonoor, and Simla. But the long fatiguing railway journey to and from these places in the awful heat destroys to some extent the pleasure of a holiday spent there. So, for beautiful scenery, for shady walks, for quiet restfulness, for coolness after the burning heat of the plains, Matheran must be declared one of the most beautiful and salubrious hills in India."

ECHOES OF PAST MUNICIPAL CONTROVERSIES.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN, who passed away a few weeks ago, was Executive Engineer to the Municipality nearly half a century ago, when the Justices of Peace for the island had just acquired full control over its municipal affairs, granted by the Act of 1865, and though he remained at his post for but a few years, he left his permanent mark on municipal history by his important scheme for the drainage of Bombay. His name is also connected with the subject of water-supply and put forth four projects which were ably conceived and well matured. Mr. Acworth, a former Municipal Commissioner, observes in his history of the drainage of Bombay, written for the Corporation, that "it is a testimony to Mr. Aitken's real ability as an engineer that of the four schemes for water-supply which he recommended—Shewla, Kennery, Tulsi, and Pawai, —two have actually been adopted, and that, though the Shewla project was ultimately adjudged to be inferior to Major Tulloch's Tansa project, yet one of the main reasons for rejecting it, viz., that the water was to be brought to Bombay in a steel main has given way to later experience." Then Mr. Aitken was the original author of the Tulsi and Pawai lakes; though these were actually constructed long after he left. It was unfortunate that his connection with the Municipality lasted for less than three years, but his drainage scheme was the cause of this severance of connection. Major Tulloch, an engineer officer who had been consulted on the subject by the Justices, submitted another scheme quite opposed to Aitken's, and the Municipal Commissioner of the day, the late Mr. Crawford, forwarded it to Government, strongly approving of it. Mr. Crawford had himself only a short while before just as strongly approved of Mr. Aitken's scheme. This change of front was aggravated by the fact that Mr. Crawford severely disparaged the latter, pronouncing it to be incomplete and financially impossible, while only a little before he had considered the cost as a matter of little importance. Thus misused, Mr. Aitken resigned, thinking it undignified to serve under a chief who changed his views so rapidly. His scheme was undoubtedly very costly as it was estimated at a crore and ten lakhs of rupees, and the working expenses of two lakhs and a half per annum were also heavy, but Mr. Crawford was known to be quite oblivious of cost when a scheme had recommended itself to him on other grounds as Mr. Aitken's had done. But Major Tulloch's scheme was now the favourite, and Mr. Aitken thought it best to retire. The main point of Mr. Aitken's scheme was to locate the drainage outfall at Colaba. The Government also at first favoured this location, but changed its mind afterwards for Worli. Sir Robert Rawlinson, the eminent expert at Home and the father of Modern Engineering Sanitary Science, when consulted by the Secretary of State, was of opinion that sewage discharged at Colaba would return into the harbour, and advised that it should be carried north and applied to land remote from the inhabited area of the city. Major Tulloch, who by the way is still alive, nearing his eightieth year, embodied Rawlinson's suggestion, and his scheme was ultimately sanctioned after modification. Mr. Aitken attributed the plague to the insanitary condition caused by this defective system of drainage with the outfall towards the north instead of south, and several times, the last only at the beginning of this year, he addressed long letters in connection with the subject to the Municipality.

A MUSLIM ORPHANAGE.

THE ABDULLA HAJI DAUD BOWLA ORPHANAGE, which, it will be remembered, was established about two years ago, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, has presented its annual report, and this shows that the number of its inmates, who are Mahomedan orphan girls, is gradually increasing. At the end of the year the girls in this institution numbered 33 compared with 27 at the close of the Orphanage's first year of existence. The primary object of the founding of this institution was to give protection to girls of tender age, who were without relatives, or who, on account of family circumstances were left to their own resources during the day. It is very gratifying, therefore, to find that the number of its inmates has increased, and that it has earned the trust of the poorer Mahomedan community of the city. There have been several instances in which Mahomedan parents, finding themselves either through poverty or bereavement, unable to give their daughters the care which they should receive, have sent them to the Orphanage. It is to be hoped that later this institution may take some share in the important educational movement among th Mahomedans. At present, in order to avoid offending the susceptibilities of the people, the tuition which is offered to the girl inmates is of the simplest character. A Mullani attends to teach the children Urdu and simple arithmetic. When the institution has become more firmly established, it is to be hoped that the Trustees will feel justified in producing a curriculum of a more advanced character. The Mahomedans, as a whole, have such a strong dislike to female education, and education amongst their women is in such an extremely backward condition, that even the small amount of assistance, which such a modest establishment as this might afford, will be welcome.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 14th.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Medina," with the outward mails of the 9th instant passed Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday the 15th.

THE site of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba has been acquired by the Military authorities and will be utilised by the Garrison Artillery when available.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a deputy chairman, in place of Mr. Narotum M. Goculdas, resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

SIR ROBERT SCALLON has cancelled his tour in Burma and left for Maymyo yesterday. Yesterday morning he accompanied by Col. Johnson, Commanding the Rangoon Brigade, visited the proposed sites for the wireless station in Rangoon.

THE total plague mortality for the week ending 10th May, 1913, stood at 4,452 against 4,390 cases. Delhi had 6, Bombay Presidency 284, Madras 13, Bengal 36, Bihar 205, the United Provinces 2,013, the Punjab 1,641, Burma 44, the Central Provinces 1, Mysore 14, Rajputana 68, N.-W. F. Province 4, and Kashmir 26.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 25.

ROYALTY.

The great event of the week has been Their Majesties' visit to Crewe. "Eh, but it does us all good to see them," was a remark I caught from an elderly working man this afternoon, just after the King and Queen had gone by. He had been standing there for two hours, and he went away satisfied. He had seen them. The King and Queen had ceased to be merely names to him. They had become familiar, delightful realities. They had smiled on him. Henceforward he will take a personal interest in their doings. Multiply this by hundreds of thousands, and the result will show the effect of their Majesties' tours. Herein lies their value and importance. They are bringing the sovereigns and their people into a closer relation than has ever existed in England before. They prove to the toiling millions that the King and Queen are interested in their work and in their lives. They strengthen immeasurably the hold which the Throne has upon the nation, and thus, by providing the nation with a rallying point they keep it united and strong. Their Majesties' present tour could not have had a more successful opening. Leaving Euston at 11-30 a.m., in a special train drawn by the engines George V. and Coronation, they ran exactly three hours later into Crewe's Station. A short stop here was filled up by the presentation of addresses from town and county. The town one the King took from the hands of Crewe's signalman-mayor, who, in the customary suit of solemn black and shiny silk hat, did the honours with dignity and ease. The address, artistically illuminated, was the work of a time-keeper in one of the railway shops. No town, said the King in his reply, had made more rapid growth than Crewe, and he rejoiced to know that its institutions, municipal and educational, had kept pace with the growth of its population.

It is of course, the London and North-Western Railway Company which has made Crewe by building the finest railway shops in the country and the largest in the world. To be at Crewe and not see these works with their 7,000 workpeople would never have suited so active a mind as the King's. For nearly an hour and a half the royal party walked among engines in different stages of construction. In the smithy the King saw a man, named Thomas Jones, sixty-four years of age, who was working in the shops when King Edward inspected them in 1866. His Majesty was also much interested in seing a grandfather, father and son working together in the chain-making shop. "A most interesting afternoon," the King said when he bade good-bye to Sir Frank Ree, the general manager of the company, to Mr. Bowen Cooke, chief mechanical engineer, and to Mr. Turnbull, superintendent of the line. Then he drove away through crowds of people cheering in the decorated streets past masses of school-children whose singing was rewarded by a special stop, past hospital patients, wrapped in red blankets, waving feeble hands, past groups of farmers with their wives and daughters on the country roads. A few miles through green fields brought the party to a pretty farmhouse at Warleston, where the Cheshire County Council teach girls to be good dairy-maids and to make wholesome Cheshire cheese. "Will your Majesty accept two of our cheeses?" Miss Foster asked. "Very kind indeed of you," replied the King. "What! not those big ones? They must weigh 50 pounds each." "Between 60 and 70 pounds, sir," was the smiling reply. The King also accepted a tiny double-cream cheese, and handed it for safe-keeping to Major Clive Wigram, laughingly warning him not to sit on it. Indeed, His Majesty was in excellent spirits, and did not go away until he and the Queen had been photographed with the dairymaids. Then, after their tiring day, they sought rest at Crewe Hall. Few of their subjects have worked harder to-day than the King and Queen. From ten o'clock till five o'clock their motor-car with the miniature Royal Standard on the front has been up and down the streets of the Potteries—back streets where even a cab is an event on ordinary days, as well as main streets—and all of them thronged with people shouting and singing and waving flags. In Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Company's tile works, the Queen watched with great interest the quick fingers of a black-eyed girl who was putting raised outlines on to a tile.

THE QUEEN'S EXPERIMENT.

"I wonder if I could do it," Her Majesty said. "Will you let me try!" The girl willingly handed her implement to the Queen, who outlined a flower quite accurately and deftly. "It is not easy work," she said, "It wants a very steady hand and close attention." All the girls were very smart in clean aprons and dainty pink or blue sun bonnets, which they wear to protect their hair from the clay. It was remarked by many of the party that they and the men, too, were quite healthy At Messrs. Wedgwood's pottery works, the Queen was vastly entertained by an old man engaged in trimming the casts of Flaxman figures that are put on to the blue jasper vases which form one of his firm's special productions. Her Majesty remarked upon the delicate beauty of these figures and the perfection of the moulding. "Yes, indeed," said old Thomas Lovett, "if they do work in Heaven, it will likely be this (pottery), for it's as perfect as any, these is." "How old are you!" the Queen asked. "Nearly 75" said Lovett, "and I've never been bad in m'life. When I began earning m' livin' I started work at six in the morning, and went on, till I'd swept out the place after the others had gone. Aye, I've worked hard always, but I've always been careful. Never went out without put m' coat on. It's carelessness that makes potters bad." The old fellow stopped for breath and the courtiers round thought the Queen would pass on, but old Lovett interested her. She smiled at him kindly. "You must have some wonderful memories," she said. "Aye, your Majesty," he returned eagerly, delighted to talk, "I can recollect as far back as the 1851 exhibition. I mind how the old master paid for all us lads to go up to London, and see it. Before we went we stood outside this very building and sang with jackstones in our hands that we kept knocking together."

THE OLD MAN'S SONG.

And then old Lovett, bending towards the Queen and beating his hands together, sang her in his quavering voice doggerel current in the 1851 exhibition year.

If you want to see the wonders of the day,
See the sights and the carriages so gay,
There is great Lord John and his little servant man.
And the great King of Chum, Chum, Chum.

The Queen laughed with genuine enjoyment. "Very interesting indeed," she said, and left Thomas Lovett the happiest man in the realm.

"TAKE THIS FOR MARY."

At Leek a visit was paid to the silk factory of Messrs. Brough, Nicholson, and Hall, and after the processes of weaving and knitting had been shown, the visitors were invited to choose scarves or other things to carry away as souvenirs. The Queen was soon carrying several scarves and a knitted jacket, which she had chosen off a long counter. The King picked up a blue scarf. "Take this for Mary," he said, "I have one here already," was the Queen's reply, and all who heard it felt this "touch of nature" thrill their hearts. Both father and mother were thinking of their daughter left at home. Lady Crewe, by the way, remembering her maiden name, chose a primrose scarf, and Lord Derby, who was also of the party, picked out one in black and white, his racing colours.

"DADDY."

Their Majesties were particularly delighted by an incident in the Town Hall during some presentations of local worthies. When Prebendary H. V. Stuart, vicar of Stoke, appeared on the platform to be introduced a baby voice called in ecstatic recognition of him "Daddy." It was a delicious human touch. Everyone enjoyed little Peggy Stuart's impromptu speech. The laughter went on for a couple of minutes, the King and Queen joining in as heartily as anybody which added mightily to their popularity in Stoke.

A ROYAL WEDDING PRESENT.

The King and Queen have decided that their principal wedding present to Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, next month, shall take the form of a handsome parure of diamonds. The stones for this will all be most carefully selected, and, it is of interest to add, will be entirely of South African origin. The Queen has selected the design for this herself. It is expected that the value of this jewel will be fully £20,000 when it is completed. This will be conveyed to Berlin by their Majesties in person.

KING MANOEL.

I hear that it is announced on the highest authority that King Manoel of Portugal is betrothed to Princess Augusta Victoria Hohenzollern. The announcement will be made in Germany to-day. King Manoel is visiting Princess Augusta at Sidmaringen Castle, the home of her widowed father, where the engagement is stated to have taken place. Princess Augusta, who will be twenty-three in August, is nine months younger than King Manoel. Her family is of the Roman Catholic faith, and is not directly related to that of the Kaiser. There has been a previous union between the two royal houses, for the Infante Antonia, a sister of King Manoel's grandfather, married Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern.

A WEDDING.

The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and Princess Patricia of Connaught, were present at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, to witness the marriage of Captain T.H. Rivers Bulkeley and Miss Evelyn Pelly, the daughter of Lady Lilian Yorke and the late Sir Henry Pelly. Captain Bulkeley is an equerry to the Duke, and his bride is lady-in-waiting to the Duchess. Princess Patricia looked very charming in a gown of Saxe blue silk with a waistbelt of black satin and a touch of orange colour at her throat; her black hat was trimmed with feathers to match her dress. It was noticed that both the Duke of Connaught and his son wore buttonholes of primroses in honour of the day.

The aisle of the church was lined with men of the bridegroom's regiment, the Scots Guards, the bridegroom himself wearing uniform with many medals on his breast. The service was conducted by Canon Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal and the Rev. A. Dallas Ennis, Chaplain of the Guards' Chapel. The band of the Scots Guards supplied the music, and as the bridal procession passed up the aisle preceded by the choir, the congregation sang "Fight the Good Fight." The bride wore a gown of white and gold brocade, with a very beautiful net train edged with wide gold lace and heavily embroidered in gold; on her corsage was a bunch of orange blossom and in her hair she wore a wreath of bay leaves beneath a Brussels lace veil; she was given away by her stepfather, Sir Henry Yorke. Colonel G. Cuthbert, Lieutenant-colonel commanding the Scots Guards, acted as best man.

APPLE BLOSSOM WEDDING.

A retinue of child bridesmaids, who carried wands of apple blossom tied up with blue ribbon, was a pretty feature of one of the weddings this week. The children were clad in spring like frocks of white muslin, with pale blue sashes and white lace-edged caps. In the home of the bride's parents the wild cherry was used with profusion. A trellised arbour arranged for the bride and bridegroom to stand beneath was covered with blossom, and a large marriage bell, with an orange for a clapper, was rung in the centre.

SKUTARI SURRENDERED.

INTERNATIONAL FORCE IN CHARGE.

PEACE PARLEYS LIKELY TO BE PROTRACTED.

END OF MONTENEGRIN BLOCKADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, May 14.

An international force to-day occupied Skutari under the command of Admiral Burney, to whom the Governor handed over the town.

Since yesterday hitches have occurred overshadowing the possibility of the attraction of the peace negotiations in London. Bulgaria's readiness to accept the preliminaries forthwith is not approved by Greece and Servia, who are disinclined to sign without the full reservation of points particularly concerning themselves, and an exhaustive discussion, firstly between the Allies, and afterwards with the powers, as represented by the Ambassadors in London.

CORFU, May 15.

The international blockade of the Montenegrin and Albanian coasts has been raised.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.

The suspension of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey has been prolonged until the end of May.

AUSTRIAN APPREHENSION.

VIENNA, May 15.

The military authorities are not altogether satisfied with the situation in the Balkans. Consequently, the dismissal of reservists will proceed gradually, and only one third will be permitted to return to their homes.

AUSTRIA TAKES AN ISLAND.

BUDA PESTH, May 15.

Hungary has formally annexed the island of Adakaleh on the Danube, by virtue of the Austro-Turkish Agreement of 1878. The annexation is the result of the Balkan peace preliminaries, which transfer to the Allies all the Ottoman possessions west of the Enos-Midia line. It was apprehended that one of the Allies might claim this island.

INDIANS AND CANADA.

BIG PROTEST MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 15.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree presided at a meeting of the Canadian Indian Immigration Committee at Caxton Hall, when delegates from the British Indians in Canada described the alleged injustice and hardship of the treatment of their compatriots in Canada.

Sir Mancherjee said they could at least be thankful that the position of the Indians was not so humiliating and degrading as in South Africa. There were 4,500 Indians residents in Canada, mostly in British Columbia, 90 per cent. of whom were Sikhs, who had fought for the Empire.

Yet the Canadian Government passed the so-called "continuous journey" clause, which effectually closed the further immigration of Indians, though Japanese and Chinese were still able to enter Canada.

Among the letters of regret at inability to attend was one from Lord Roberts, who wrote appreciating the hardships of the Indians, but said that the question was most difficult, as it was impossible for the Imperial Government to dictate to the Dominions.

A resolution was adopted demanding the repeal of the "continuous journey" clause.

The resolution will be forwarded to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India, and to the Dominion Government.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTION ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The *Financial Times* says that large applications have already been received in London from Paris and elsewhere on the continent, and that the Chinese loan is therefore likely to be a success and will probably not be underwritten.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

TEHERAN, May 15.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is reported to be making overtures for submission. He no longer insists upon being appointed Governor of Resht.

It is understood that Russia has intimated that she will not support Salar-ed-Dowleh.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, May 15.

The German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, had an audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday, and subsequently a prolonged interview with Herr von Berchtold, who gave a banquet in honour of Herr von Jagow in the evening.

KING & THE ARMY.

HIS MAJESTY'S WARM PRAISE.

SPECIAL COMMENDATION OF FLYING CORPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 15.

The five days' visit of Their Majesties and Princesses Mary and Victoria to Aldershot has been a source of great satisfaction to the Army.

The simplicity of all the arrangements and the King's activity in watching every phase of life in camp and the operations of all arms, have been warmly appreciated by the officers and men.

Before leaving, the King sent a message to the Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot, expressing his satisfaction at the energy and progress, which characterise the whole life of the Aldershot command. His Majesty was glad to find a marked development in the work and administration of the Royal Flying Corps, and made special reference to the courage and *esprit de corps*, which animate all ranks of this new arm.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

MR. PETHICK LAWRENCE FAILS TO PAY HIS COSTS.

LONDON, May 14.

At the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions, a receiving order has been issued against Mr. Pethick Lawrence for failing to comply with a bankruptcy notice to pay £612, the costs of the trial of himself and his wife in May 1911.

The Suffragettes have burned a house at Sandgate.

Two bombs have been found in London trains. One is known to be a dummy, and both are believed to be schoolboy hoaxes.

A gunpowder bomb was sent to Bow Street, addressed to the Chief Magistrate.

LONDON, May 15.

A parade of Suffragettes at St. Leonard's yesterday was mobbed by the crowd, flour and eggs being thrown, while many hats were torn off.

The police were powerless to prevent the attacks. The Home Office announces that nothing has been said by Mr. McKenna to warrant the assertion that the newspaper, the *Suffragette*, had been suppressed before publication. Such action will only be taken if an issue is found to contain incitement to crime.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The Senate Committee on Womens' Suffrage has decided to report favourably on the resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain to amend the constitution so as to provide for equal suffrage for the sexes.

MR. McKENNA'S AVIATION RULES.

AERO CLUB EVADES PENALTY FOR THEIR BREACH.

LONDON, May 15.

The Aero Club has withdrawn the competitor's certificate of the French aviator, M. Brindeuong, who landed at Hendon in contravention of the regulations against flying over London.

GUATEMALA'S DEBTS.

BRITISH BOND-HOLDERS TO GET THEIR MONEY.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Guatemala, yesterday, yielded to the British demands for the fulfilment of her undertakings to British bond-holders, which Guatemala has hitherto ignored. On hearing that a British warship was proceeding to Guatemala to support Britain's demands, Guatemala appealed to the United States to interpret the British action as a breach of the Monroe doctrine. The State Department, however, without pronouncing on this point intimated that it was not inclined to uphold any American Republic in delaying payment of its just debts.

LADY SCOTT.

GIFT FROM CANADA.

LONDON, May 15.

Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, announced in the House of Commons, Ottawa, yesterday, that supplementary estimates would be introduced to provide a sum for the family of Captain Scott.

LORD MORLEY IN BERLIN.

LONDON, May 15.

The German Press is exercised over the arrival of Lord Morley in Berlin. It is officially stated in London that the visit is purely private.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

BAGHDAD RAILWAY

BASSORAH THE GULF TERMINUS.

TWO OR MORE BRITISHERS ON THE DIRECTORATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.

According to information from reliable sources, the bases of the Anglo-Turkish understanding with reference to the Persian Gulf are as follows:—

The Turkish Government recognises the British protectorate over Koweit, and concedes the eventual right of construction of a railway between Bassorah and Koweit. Bassorah shall become the terminus of the Baghdad Railway, which will be continued to Bassorah under the same conditions as the other sections of the line. Two British delegates at least shall be appointed to the directorate of the Baghdad Railway, in order to supervise all transactions and prevent discrimination in the treatment of goods.

The German Government is naturally a party to the arrangement, where it affects her interests regarding the Baghdad Railway. Indeed, German advice and influence contributed to facilitate an understanding.

It is hoped to reach a definite settlement within a fortnight.

LONDON, May 15.

The French papers discuss with apprehension Turkey's negotiations with Britain and Germany, and particularly the policy ascribed to Germany, as regards the Baghdad Railway. They emphasise the point that the French is the predominant interest in Syria.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—The *Daily Mail* has published a statement that the Anglo-Turkish agreement has been drafted and is awaiting ratification. It provides for the transfer to Britain of the Turkish shares in the company formed to construct the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway.

The *Gaulois* urges France to participate in the negotiations since the arrangements between Britain, Germany and Turkey seriously threaten her interests in Syria.

The *Echo de Paris* and the *Journal* refer to the Anglo-German combination. The latter sees therein a beginning of the partition of Asiatic-Turkey.

THE STRANDED LINER.

TURNS OUT TO BE MERELY AN OLD WRECK.

LONDON, May 14.

A telegram from Lloyds' agent at Dakar says that the British steamer 'Astrea," sighted on the 10th inst., a two-funnelled steamer, ashore on Cape Gatha, and apparently abandoned. The description corresponds with that of one of the big Union-Castle liners.

LONDON, May 15.

The wreck at Cape Gatha is still a mystery. The Union-Castle officials, Lloyd's and the underwriters incline to the belief that it is an old wreck of a French cruiser.

LATER.

The Union Castle Company announce that all their liners are accounted for.

None is ashore.

Further telegrams from Dakar make it clear that the wreck sighted was an old wreck; certainly not the outward bound steamer "Kenilworth Castle, as apprehended.

Grave anxiety was felt in London and South Africa during yesterday and today.

OUTER MONGOLIA.

ENTIRE AUTONOMY GRANTED BY CHINA.

LONDON, May 15.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Peking states that an agreement has been signed by the Russian Minister and the Chinese Foreign Office conceding entire autonomy to Outer Mongolia.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 14.

Notts beat Surrey by four wickets.

Kent beat Sussex by nine wickets.

Northamptonshire beat Leicestershire by three wickets.

The match between Worcestershire and Warwickshire was drawn, Worcestershire scoring points.

The match between Somersetshire and Gloucestershire was drawn, Somersetshire scoring points.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

LONDON, May 15.

It is understood that Sir Melville Macnaghten, Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, has resigned, and that his successor will be Mr. Frank Bigham, son of Lord Mersey.

[Sir Melville Leslie Macnaghten, Kt. C.B., the youngest son of the late Elliot Macnaghten of Ovingdon, Sussex, sometime Chairman of the East India Company, was born on the 16th June, 1853, and was educated at Eton. He was manager of the family estates in Bengal from 1873 to 1888; and afterwards became Chief Constable of the Scotland Yard Criminal Investigation Department. In 1878 Sir Melville married Dora, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sanderson, Canon of Chichester, and has two sons and two daughters.]

A BIG CONSPIRACY.

SUSPECTED TO BE IN CALCUTTA.

SEVERAL ARRESTS AND HOUSE SEARCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The police authorities in Eastern Bengal are busy collecting materials in connection with a conspiracy case to be taken up shortly against a number of young men belonging to Dacca, Barisal and other districts, in Eastern Bengal. The recent dacoities, which took place there, notably the Nangalbund political dacoity, are some of the overt acts. Most of the accused, who have been arrested on substantive charges of dacoity, are said to be implicated in the conspiracy. It is reported that these young men are members of associations, which are branches of a central association in Calcutta. The authorities are taking legal advice in the matter.

LATER.

In connection with the recent political dacoity cases, which are regarded as the overt acts of a conspiracy, several houses have been searched and arrests have been made to-day at Dacca, Naraingunj, Manickgunj, Calcutta and other places. At Dacca about thirty houses were searched, including those of two pleaders and one doctor. Two arrests were made, one that of a son of a Kabraj and the other, of a brother of a pleader. At Naraingunj two houses, at Manikgunj one house, and at Calcutta two houses were searched. At Manickgunj one arrest was made. It is reported that several arrests were made in other parts of the mofussil.

SIMLA, May 15.

In connection with the Nangalband dacoity, two houses were searched in Calcutta this morning. One was in Okhil Mistry's Lane, where a youth, named Monindra Kumar Roy, who was arrested two months ago and sent to Dacca, used to live, but the house is now tenanted by a doctor and a number of students. A bundle of correspondence and a "Bande Mataram" song-book were seized. The second house searched was that of a High Court vakil, which Monindra, it is said, used to frequent.

CALCUTTA MILL STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The men employed at the Upper Hooghly Jute Mills resumed their work yesterday, but went out on strike again owing to the dispute regarding the time of their morning meal. They stated that if they were not allowed to leave work till 10-30 in the morning, the water-supply would be cut off, and they would be put to difficulty. In consequence of the manager's refusal to allow them to go at their own time, they have again struck work.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGROL, MAY 15.

The Mahomedans of Mangrol, assembled in public meeting, resolved to express their heart-felt thanks to Government and their cordial apreciation of the circular letter regarding Mahomedan education, dated 3rd April 1913, to all provincial Governments, and thus evince the never-failing interest and keen solicitude, which they always have at heart for the improvement of Mahomedan education in India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA May 15.

Lieutenant Parsons, 52nd Sikhs, has been selected for appointment to the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Lieut. Maclean, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, is appointed a flying officer in the Royal Flying Corps, and posted to No. 2 Squadron at Montrose.

Major-General E. S. May embarked for India on the 2nd May on appointment to the command of the Presidency Brigade.

Approval has been given to the transfer of Major Boddam, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, to the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, as 2nd in command. Major Johnson, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, is appointed 2nd in command of that Battalion.

Lieut. Biggie, Kings's Rifle Corps, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Brevet-Colonel W. M. Dawes, Indian Army, retires from the 29th March 1913.

Lieut.-Col Logan-Home, 26th Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the 24th April 1913.

Lieut.-Col. F. T. Cole, R.A., Ordnance Department, India, retires from the 25th April 1913.

Lieut.-General Sir B. Mahon is granted leave out of India for three months.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

Fair volume of business was done to-day in coal shares some of which showed further appreciation in price. Several rather big deals were put through. In the jute market there was no interest at all in the old crop and for the new crop buyers are ready to pay the prices asked. In view of the fact that the crop will almost certainly be late, sellers are not giving way at all. There was less enquiry in the gunny market to-day.

BANK OF BURMA.

NEW LIQUIDATOR OBJECTED TO.

PETITION LODGED BY BOMBAY CREDITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 15.

In the Chief Court to-day, Mr. Giles, on behalf of the Advisory Committee of creditors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma, Ltd. (in liquidation), filed a petition stating that Mr. Holdsworth was appointed Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma by that court in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of creditors and shareholders, who made their wishes known to the court at the time when the appointment was under consideration. Mr. Holdsworth had now resigned his office, and his partner had been temporarily appointed Official Liquidator. The order appointing Mr. Charlesworth was made on the application of Mr. Holdsworth, without sufficient notice to the local advocates of the petitioners, to permit of the petitioners being consulted or expressing their views. The petitioners were not satisfied with Mr. Holdsworth's conduct of the liquidation and were not able to obtain information regarding the liquidation, to which they considered themselves entitled. They strongly objected to the appointment of Mr. Holdsworth's partner and nominee to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Holdsworth's retirement. The petitioners prayed that the appointment of Mr. Charlesworth be not confirmed, and that the candidate who had the confidence of, and was approved of by, the petitioners, as representative of the creditors and shareholders of the bank, might be appointed Official Liquidator.

Mr. Dantra filed the petition which was that of Mr. A. K. Donald, barrister-at-law, officiating Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, a creditor of the Bank of Burma in liquidation. The application was made as chairman, and on behalf of the Bombay Committee of the bank's creditors and shareholders. The committee had authorised him to represent the creditors and shareholders, whose claims amounted in all to about seventy-five lakhs of rupees.

The petitioner stated: "Mr. Holdsworth's appointment as official liquidator of the bank was made by this court against the express wishes of a majority of the shareholders and creditors of the bank. When appointing Mr. Holdsworth, this court was also pleased to appoint an Advisory Committee, in order to provide, and acquire, and safeguard full considerations of the views of the creditors in Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. Holdsworth having resigned his appointment, this court appointed his nominee, Mr. Charlesworth, as official liquidator, temporarily. He was Mr. Holdsworth's partner and the appointment was made without any sufficient notice to the Advisory Committee, and without any notice whatever to the creditors and shareholders. Mr. Holdsworth's conduct of the liquidation has failed to give satisfaction to the creditors and shareholders, whom the petitioner's Committee represent, and the petitioner's Committee on behalf of the creditors and shareholders, strongly object to the appointment of Mr. Holdsworth's nominee being confirmed. The petitioner submits that the time had now come for this court at last to give effect to the wishes of the majority of the shareholders and creditors, and appoint an official liquidator who will inspire them with confidence. Wherefore the petitioner prays that the Court will be pleased to appoint as official liquidator of the bank, a person in whom its creditors and shareholders can have confidence, and for such purpose to give all necessary orders.

THE SHOLAPUR FIRE.

DAMAGE WELL OVER THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 15.

It is estimated that the loss sustained through the destruction of the Sholapur goods-shed is well over three lakhs of rupees. A quantity of piece-goods from the local mill had been put in the shed for despatch, before the fire broke out. When the fire started, a fresh wind was blowing and it soon became evident that the conflagration would be serious. Fire-fighting facilities in Sholapur are meagre. It is stated that the Vishnu Mill authorities close by, assisted the railway authorities and sent water across from their large tank. The Deputy Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Lambert, was early on the scene.

BURMA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 15.

A *Gazette of India* extraordinary issued this evening notifies:—

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieut.-Governor of Burma, consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., the Governor-General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of Acts 21 and 22, Vict., Cap. 106 and with the approbation of his Majesty, to appoint Sir George Watson Shaw, Kt., C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, to officiate as Lieut.-Governor of Burma, during the absence of Sir Harvey Adamson on the said leave.

The Hon'ble Sir George Shaw assumed charge of the office of Lieut.-Governor of Burma on the afternoon of the 14th May.

LORD WILLINGDON.

MOSLEM ADDRESS PRESENTED.

BACKWARD POSITION IN EDUCATION.

The following address of welcome has been sent to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on behalf of the Anjuman-Islam Ahle-Sunnatul Jamat:—

To the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

Your Lordship,—I, the president of the Anjuman-e-Islam Ahle-Sunnut-ul-Jamat of Bombay, a Society established for the advancement of the intellectual, social and religious welfare of the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay, respectfully crave leave to approach your Excellency and bid you a cordial welcome on the assumption of your exalted office as the Governor of Bombay.

The population of India which embraces the Islamic faith is broadly divided, as your Lordship may be aware, into two sections of which that known as the Sunni denomination forms by far the overwhelmingly largest majority. That majority also exists in the Bombay Presidency, but this Society is free to confess with regret that educationally it is extremely backward, though not unimportant in point of wealth, trade and industries.

The need for the amelioration of such a backward community had been made painfully aware for some years past; but it rejoices me to observe in this place that, thanks to the earnest and enthusiastic efforts of some of the advanced and influential members of the community, the initial steps have been taken to achieve that all important object in view. The Society of which I have the honour to be the president on this welcome occasion, is one of the offsprings of those strenuous efforts.

This Society has fully recognised the fact that education is the most potent instrument for purposes of ameliorating the backwardness just referred to. This Society has accordingly been paying the closest attention to the problem of imparting both secular as well as religious instruction to the illiterate masses, male and female, of the Sunni Moslem Community, so as to be able, in course of time, to dispel their ignorance and superstition. At the same time it has been fully recognised by this Society that hand in hand with education, social reform must be steadily stimulated. In this matter the experience of the other great community of India informs us that to achieve even a modicum of success, the reform should proceed on the lines of least resistance. It is a plant of exceedingly slow growth in this country with its deep rooted conservatism of centuries. The task of watering, nursing and rearing the plant so as to bring it to a healthy maturity is, I admit, by no means an easy one. It is, indeed, stupendous and can only be accomplished by slow degrees "pari passu" with the progress of the education. But this Society is firmly resolved with a singleness of purpose to do what it can to the best of its power and ability. That is its humble aspiration.

This Society is fully alive to the fact that for the accomplishment of the object in view, self-help, sacrifice, patience and perseverance are absolutely essential. At the same time we feel that whatever encouragement the State may offer by the way of co-operation in the realisation of our hopes and aspirations, will be exceedingly helpful. We are quite confident that we shall be able to receive it at the hands of your Excellency who has already evinced his broad sympathies for the promotion of the welfare of all classes of the Community under your benign administration. We are a young Society, but full of vigour and ardour of youth. Our earnest desire is that by the mercy of Divine Providence we may be able to accomplish with reasonable success, the arduous task we have imposed on ourselves.

In conclusion, we cordially wish your Lordship and Lady Willingdon every health and happiness during your stay among us, and pray that your Lordship's administration, so well and auspiciously begun, may be attended with success to the great joy and satisfaction of the people over whom you have come to rule.—I have, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR,
President of the Anjuman-i-Islam Ahle-Sunnut-ul-Jamat, of Bombay.

The reply was as under:—

Government House, Mahableshwar,
7th May, 1913

Dear Sir,—I am desired by His Excellency to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the Address of Welcome from the Anjuman-i-Islam Ahle-Sunnat-ul-Jamat which you forwarded with your letter, dated the 30th April, 1913.—Yours, etc.,

(SD.) R. E. GIBSON.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. CAMERON.

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. J. Cameron, M.A., B.D., Chaplain of St. Andrew's Established Presbyterian Church, Bombay, which occurred shortly before nine o'clock last night, at his residence in Wodehouse Road. Yesterday morning, it appears, Mr. Cameron went for his usual walk and on return complained to his wife that he felt unwell. The feeling increased as the day went on and Lieut.-Colonel Burnett, I.M.S., was called in. His diagnosis was a stroke of paralysis, from which the patient could not rally. The deceased clergyman, whose loss will be much deplored, and with whose widow and family deep sympathy will be felt, was a profound scholar, an eloquent preacher, and possessed many gifts, which raised him above the level of average men and endeared him to a wide circle of friends outside his own congregation. Of great literary ability, he wrote on a wide variety of subjects and was one of the most valued contributors to the columns of this journal.

The funeral, we may add for the information of his friends, will take place this evening at Sewri Cemetery.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

News has reached Bombay of a strike of labourers at Kalyan, who are employed in loading trucks. Considerable railway extension works are in progress near Kalyan Station. It was not known in Bombay last night, whether the strike was of serious dimensions.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE QUEEN IN UNIFORM.

DRESS OF GUARDS' COLOURS.

The following messages are taken from papers of Monday, April 28 which arrived by the French mail yesterday:—

London, April 28.

The Queen will pay a pretty compliment to-day to the 7,000 Guardsmen whom the King will review in company with a distinguished suite on the Guards' Ground in Hyde Park.

Her Majesty, who with Princess Mary will witness the review from a carriage drawn up close to the saluting base, will wear a custume of the same colour as the uniform of the Guardsmen. The Queen ordered the costume to be made in special honour of the occasion.

The costume, a very simple one, is of blue cloth with a skirt braided in black. The coat is edged with cardinal red. It is cut in military fashion, the coat representing as far as possible a Guardsman's tunic.

The uniforms of the Guards are red with blue facings. The Grenadier Guards have a white plume, the Scots Guards no plume, the Coldstreams a red plume, and the Irish a light blue plume.

BOMBS AND SHOTS IN LISBON.

Lisbon, April 27.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made at a "coup d'Etat" against the Government.

Early this morning (says the "Mundo") 100 men of the 5th Infantry Regiment, led by Captain Lima Diaz, proceeded to the artillery barracks, firing shots and crying: "Long live the Radical Republic!" Other groups of men made similar demonstrations outside other barracks. The demonstrators were not joined by the men in the barracks, and were pursued by cavalry. Many of them were arrested. Captain Diza was proceeding to the head barracks to give himself up when he also was arrested.

The demonstrators first armed themselves at the headquarters of the Radical Republican Federation. Many were given handbags containing bombs. The building of the federation was surrounded at three o'clock this morning by police and Republican Guards, who arrested thirteen persons. A large quantity of arms was discovered in the building.

During the day a quantity of white armbands with green and red bows, to be worn by the revolutionaries, were seized.

Forty-eight soldiers have been imprisoned in a warship. Two shots were fired last night at the sentinels at the main prison, who responded. Two of the assailants were arrested.

The "Mundo" states that the agitators against the Republic "should be so punished as to constitute a salutary example. A calm, energetic and implacable defence is necessary, not only against the Monarchists, but also against those Republicans who favour their plans."

Later.

Five fresh important arrests have been made. The prisoners are General Guedes, Captain Andrade Carrazeda, Public Prosecutor of the Lisbon Court-martial, and Lieutenants Pimentel Santos and Diniz. There are now said to be 150 prisoners. More important arrests are to follow. The prisoners are divided between a warship and the St. George military prison.

Lisbon, April 28.

The Government had been informed that the disturbances were being arranged by remnants of the Monarchist Party, a group calling themselves Extremist Republicans and the Syndicalists, and had taken all necessary measures.

At different points in the streets isolated bombs exploded and revolver shots were fired, as if to give the signal for a prearranged movement. The Cabinet is meeting to consider what measures should be taken by the military authorities.

The Government has closed the Radical Republican Federation in which a quantity of bombs, and compromising documents were found, as well as the houses of Syndicalists.

A number of arrests have been made in Alemtijo in connection with the threatened strike of Agricultural labourers.

DUBLIN CROWN JEWELS.

Dublin, April 26.

From inquiries I have made during the last few days, I gather that the whole question of the mystery of the disappearance of the Dublin Crown Jewels is likely to be revived in London in a few weeks' time by a libel action. The state in which the matter has been allowed to rest since the Regalia disappeared has long been considered by several officials to be extremely unsatisfactory to themselves as they have felt that they have been left under a cloud of suspicion. The opportunity has now occurred for one of these officials to vindicate his personal honour in the Courts of Law and he has already taken steps to that end. This will involve the publication of the inner history of the mystery.

SUNDAY HOTEL STRIKES.

London, April 28.

A ten-minute strike took place among the Kitchen staff of the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly, yesterday morning. The management state that the cooks told their chef that they had no complaints to make, and did not know why they were striking. A few kitchen porters who refused to begin work again were ordered out of the hotel. Later in the day a fruitless attempt was made by pickets to prevent the cooks who had been off duty from entering the hotel.

The failure of similar picket methods at the Savoy Hotel is reported by the management. Out of a kitchen staff of 200 only eleven men were eventually missed. Six of the kitchen staff of Prince's Restaurant came out on strike.

An attempt to paralyse the working of London hotels and restaurants is threatened for to-day by the Amalgamated Union of Hotel, Club and Restaurant Workers and the Cooks' Union. According to the officials the strike is necessary owing to the alleged breaking of agreements by some hotel managers and the discharge of workers on the alleged ground of their membership of the Union. The secretary of the Amalgamated Union stated that 240 union men have been discharged during the week-end.

"We are confident that we can get enough men out to bring the managers to their knees," said a member of the executive "for we are in the height of the banquet season, and we know our strength."

"The strike," said one of the managers of the Criterion Restaurant, may be partly successful in the case of the smaller hotels but the larger establishments will

stand firm. This is not going to be a lightning strike.' We are prepared."

The management of the Criterion Restaurant states that a further attempt was made on Saturday by the Amalgamated Union of Hotel, Club and Restaurant Workers to bring about a strike at that restaurant, but that it was unsuccessful.

On the kitchen staff being approached the cooks stood loyal to the restaurant, but the scullerymen and porters left. Fresh men were secured to take their places, and business was conducted as usual, the visitors knowing nothing of the attempt. Something like 2,500 luncheons and a thousand teas were served while the banquets—five in number—held there on Saturday evening passed off without any trouble.

A PREMIER'S DREAM.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Watt, Premier of Victoria, and Mr. Peake, Premier of South Australia, were the principal guests at a luncheon given on Saturday at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, by Mr. John Waddington, J. P.

Mr. Watt, responding to the toast of "The Commonwealth of Australia," said that one night recently he had a dream—one result of the flood of generous hospitality which they had experienced since their arrival in England. He dreamt that Great Britain had for some reason or other parted company from the four great nations—Canada, South Africa, India and Australasia—that belonged to her to-day.

He did not see the future quite plainly in this dream, but he wondered what part Great Britain would now be playing among the European nations if she had not around her the strongh lion clubs to which she had given birth. The most potent fact to him associated with his visit to the mother-country was that there must grow up between themselves links of trade, of defence and of government, and a more definite understanding as to the way in which the opinions of the great British nations were to be carried out.

Mr. Peake said they had a Brighton in Victoria—a miserable little place—(laughter) which was noted as the birthplace of Gordon, the great Australian poet. Gordon was so disgusted with Brigthon that he killed himself. They had a real Brighton in South Australia—(laughter)—which was a fair imitation of the English Brigton.

Mr. Watt: I have never heard of it. (Laughter.)

ASLEEP IN SINKING SHIP.

LONDON, April 28.

A policeman's vigilance during Saturday night saved the lives of the crew of twenty of the coasting steamer Dundalk which was undergoing repair in the Stanley Dock, Liverpool.

He noticed that the ship was slowly sinking, and awakened the sleeping men. Shortly after their escape to the dockside, the steamer went to the bottom, and heeled over on her port side.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, is granted twelve days' leave of absence from the 20th May, or subsequent date.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey to act as Coroner of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. F. Chalk or pending further orders.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eleven months with effect from 28th August or subsequent date.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., to be Talukdari Settlement Officer, vice Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Sukkur, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, in combination with furlough for one year and two months, with effect from 1st July, or subsequent date.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., to act as Junior Collector.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., to be Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

The Reverend George Eldridge of the Methodist Episcopal Mission is licensed to solemnize marriages.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., and the Honourable Mr. Munmohandas Ramji have been re-elected by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, as their representatives on the board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Captain W. S. J. Shaw, M.B., I.M.S., to be Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum at Yaravada near Poona with effect from the 1st June.

Major L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., on return to duty to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Captain G. F. I. Harkness, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the date of relief.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., I.M.S., is granted combined leave for six months.

Mr. Joseph Hall, M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. M.E., to be Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal, vice Mr. L. W. Hartley.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles:—Second Lieutenant Arthur George Simmons resigns his Commission.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of his Excellency the Governor with effect from the 1st May, 1913:—Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, Raja of Baria, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. A. B. Timms, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Indus Left to the Indus Right Bank Division, and is posted to the Begari Canals District.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Magistrate, First Class, in charge of the Wai Sub-Division of the Satara District.

A SHOP IN FLAMES.

Damage amounting to Rs. 4,000 was caused by a fire, which broke out on Tuesday night in a druggist's shop, on the ground floor of the Fida Building, in Sheik Memon Street.

The fire originated through the falling of some spirits on a lighted lamp, which caused a huge blaze. The fire-stations at Bhuleshwar and Bibulla Tank were communicated with, and on the arrival of their engines the men succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

The shop belonged to Narottam Girdhar and Company.

THE WEATHER.

MODERATE MONSOON IN ARABIAN SEA.

MAIL-STEAMER MEETS BIG SEAS.

The P. and O. Co. issued a statement last night saying:—The mail steamer "Mantua" arriving to-morrow has sent a wireless message to the effect that she has experienced "moderate monsoon and considerable seas."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Rainfall is reported from the sub-montane districts of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar, Assam, Bengal, Lower Burma and the South Peninsula. The chief amounts of the falls are:—Victoria Point and Sibsagar, one inch; Dhubri, Shillong, and Burdwan, 1½; Patna, one; Tinnevelly, 1½; Trichinopoly, two.

Pressure conditions are still favourable to thunderstorm's in Northern India, and cloud is present in most parts of the country. The temperature is nearly ten degrees below the normal over the United Provinces and the South-east Punjab.

Forecast:—Local rain in Northern India, Lower Burma and the South Peninsula.

Earthquake report:—A slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 7 hours 20 minutes this morning.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and almost clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is above the average at Lahore and Delhi. Maximum temperature is in large excess at Multan and large defect at Delhi; the minimum is much higher than usual at Multan and lower at Delhi.

The Unted Provinces.—Rainfall has been light but nearly general in the north-eastern districts. Mainpuri has had 0·10" and Cawnpore 0·11." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is considerably damper. Temperature both maximum and minimum is generally in large defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and west Central India. Day temperature is below the average at most places.

The Central Provinces.—Thunderstorm has caused 0.23" of rain at Nagpur. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during the day is below the average at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Several dust or thunderstorms occurred in Rajputana, the United and Central Provinces and Gujarat. But the associated precipitation has been light. A few thunderstorms are reported from Mysore, the Carnatic and the extreme south. Trichinopoly records a heavy fall of 2·50" and sea has again become rough at Colombo and slight at Madras. The depression in the N. W. is shown to-day over lower Sind, Cutch, and on the west Coast of Kathiawar and the weather to the North of latitude 22°N is unsettled.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are likely in the central parts of the country. A few thunderstorms may occur in the south-east of the Peninsula.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 14th	88·3	77·0	...	6·31
Jask ...	91·7	78·7	...	4·18
Muskat 14th	103·3	90·6	...	5·50
Multan	118·3	85·5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...
Lahore	98·9	75·2	0·03	3·45
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	98·5	72·9	...	6·31
Delhi	87·5	71·8	...	2·40
Agra ...	95·0	75·0	0·05	3·41
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	?	75·0	...	2·26
Cawnpore	95·7	74·4	0·11	5·09
Allahabad	98·6	70·5	0·07	4·70
Jacobabad	114·1	78·8	...	0·44
Karachi	89·0	81·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	97·6	81·2	...	1·17
Jaipur	103·2	79·1	...	0·47
Kotah	105·6	84·6	...	0·58
Bhuj...	95·0	78·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	87·8	80·7	...	0·49
Verawal	88·6	80·3	...	0·03
Rajkot	101·6	75·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	100·5	77·3	...	0·44
Surat	91·4	80·6	...	3·58
Ahmedabad	103·6	80·7	...	0·34
Deesa	103·3	77·4	...	0·44
Neemuch	99·9	75·5	...	0·76
Indore	97·1	75·6	...	3·74
Jubbulpore	93·8	77·3	...	7·45
Saugor	100·3	79·1	...	?
Hoshangabad	103·6	82·4	...	3·24
Khandwa	103·7	79·1	...	4·30
Akola	105·7	79·5	...	1·65
Amraoti	104·8	82·3	...	0·32
Nagpur	105·1	79·8	0·23	1·45
Chanda	107·5	83·0	...	6·24
Raipur	103·7	81·6	...	3·50
BOMBAY	91·3	82·2	...	3·62
Ratnagiri	91·8	8·9	...	10·70
Mormugao	92·0	81·7	...	3·25
Karwar	90·2	81·5	...	3·24
Malegaon	102·4	74·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	99·1	66·5	...	1·18
Poona	95·0	72·8	...	3·44
Sholapur	104·8	73·6	...	1·01
Bijapur	99·2	72·3	...	2·39
Belgaum	91·3	67·0	...	2·54
Aurangabad	100·9	72·2	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	82·7	...	3·34
Hyderabad	102·3	81·2	...	1·90
Mangalore	91·8	79·3	...	6·10
Calicut	90·8	80·1	...	7·88
Cochin	93·7	79·7	...	8·93
Colombo	87·0	81·0	0·02	55·25
Masulipatam	110·3	83·7	...	2·27
Bellary	103·0	75·8	...	4·50
Cuddapah	106·0	82·5	...	10·33
Madras	106·0	72·5	0·30	12·29
Bangalore	94·3	67·8	0·16	3·89
Coimbatore	97·4	74·3	...	14·84
Trichinopoly	105·1	71·3	2·50	5·07
Negapatam	105·2	82·7	...	27·17

ADRIANOPLE AFTER THE SIEGE.

THE CIVIL LIFE OF THE CITY.

The civil life of a city taken by assault will naturally depend upon the city. In Adrianople the indigenous population (there are 25,000 temporary immigrants to take into your account) is as unhomogeneous as in any city beneath the sun. The unplumbed chasm between Moslem and Christian is always with you. It is a question of faith, not of blood. The European Turk, be of Adrianople at all events, has married fair-haired women for so many generations that the jolly skipping little girlies in baggy pyjamas who run every-where unveiled are almost as often grey or blue-eyed as not, and wear swinging plaits of flaxen hair behind, and carry the sweetest, tiny-featured faces. But their dear papas are of two camps, and a Young Turk hates an Old Turk worse than a giaour. (Instance: Jelladin Bey's house was looted to its last prayer-rug on the night of the storm. He knows very exactly in which Greek warehouse his movables are stored, and has applied to the busy, perspiring, over-parted new Bulgarian Mayor for a search-warrant. M. le Maire entrusts the execution of this to one Ali Khalil, late Chief Zaptieh of the Mohammedan Police, and now serving the new municipality in a subordinate capacity. But Jelladin is an Old Turk and Ali a Young Turk, and nothing gets done.)

With the Christians it is the same story. Under the Porte the Patriarchists (Greek Churchmen, but not necessarily Greeks) were favoured, and the Exarchists (Bulgarians) snubbed. When war seemed imminent quite a number of the latter—lawyers, tutors, persons of education—were seized and packed off to Central Asia Minor, where such of them as have survived linger still. What had they done? Nothing. Nothing was even alleged. Hosts of others secreted themselves, hid under roofs and in cellars during the long seige; one recognises them by their many-wrinkled pallor. Two are personally known to me. These proceedings on the part of the Turks were almost certainly gloated over by the Greeks, who regard the doing-down of a "Schismatic" as a sight grateful to God, and good business. A Greek will kick a chained Bulgarian prisoners at sight; a Greek spectator of an execution, an unofficial person, will step out of the crowd and flog a Bulgarian as he hangs quivering in his last agony. "This is what I'd do to all Bulgarians!" Whack! whack!

OTHER SMALL COMMUNITIES.

Both instances well supplied to me by reliable witnesses. Besides these antagonising sects, whose creed is identical and whose members pass into one another's communions at an hour's notice upon sufficient political pressure, there is a small Roman Catholic community—learned, generous, and philanthropic—and a largish and poorish Armenian Church (chiefly artisans) under a hearty Bishop who studies the sermons of Charles Spurgeon. (If I have implied an unkind word as to the Greek Archbishop and the Bulgarian Archimandrite, I apologise to both. His Majesty's Consul, Major Sampson, knows them as honourable gentlemen in almost impossible positions.). Outside of both communions is a large body of Israelites, including some few wealthy and more well-to-do's, but a far larger body of poor, tiny tradesmen, hawkers of toys, beads, &c. Over and beyond these, residents is a body of countryfolk, nearly all Moslem, who fled hither for shelter before the advancing Bulgarian armies. (It was at one time supposed to be more than twice as numerous; the balance is possibly in Constantinople.) These unfortunates, with their cattle and asses, are quartered in the outbuildings of mosques, and have been fed by the authorities during the siege. Their roofless villages and untilled fields await them. King Ferdinand's Government is devising supplies of timber and seed-corn for his new subjects; presently—not immediately—they will be sent to their homes; but the hour's need is dominant; they must be supplied with daily bread, and with this problem the municipality is wrestling not unsuccessfully. But, quite apart from racial and religious differences is a special rift dating from last Wednesday week. During the interregnum, whilst Shuckri was destroying horses, provisions, arms, and barracks, which would have sheltered every man of the thousands he surrendered, the Greeks of the Ilderim quarter, with or without the help of certain vagabond Jews and lewd fellows of the baser sort (for accounts differ, agreeing only as to Greeks), sacked houses previously selected. Nearly sixty Hebrew dwellings were ruthlessly and systematically looted; money, clothing, picture, all went as if by magic. Turkish houses, as aforesaid, even that of the Mufti (head of the Moslem community), were utterly sacked, but without personal outrage, I believe. In this black business the Bulgarian troops, wearied out with forty-eight hours of fighting, took a very subordinate part indeed. Here and there a poor, sleepy, half-tipsy Infantryman was induced to mount guard at the door of a house from which a continuous stream of active and accomplished marauders was issuing.

TURKISH FEAR.

That such scenes were possible is due to the paralysis of fear into which the Turks have fallen. During the siege they had systematically terrorised and robbed their Christian neighbours. Of the few prisoners taken, one, at least, is said to have been tied by the feet to an ox-waggon and dragged to death in vengeance for his assertion that his comrades would certainly take the city. It is well-known that after their sortie the wounded Turks fired upon Bulgarian stretcher-parties, preferring a lingering death under the cold jove to the anticipated refinements of Bulgarian torture (poor innocents.) When a fort was stormed, men, and even officers surrendered sullenly and awaited massacre or worse, as I heard from the lips of the mess of the 1st regiment of Artillery, who busied themselves in reassuring their captives. Even the mufti himself expected the worst. "Somebody"—unidentified—sacked the dear old gentleman's house, but most unexpectedly spared his life. He seemed almost happy not quite for he believed that "all" Turks in Bulgaria had been massacred. Setting myself to disabuse him of this pitiable error, he was presently beaming, laughing, almost weeping, with joy. "Wah! Wah! What a fool was I to believe it! And you are sure that a fez may be worn in the very street of Sofia? The Grand Rabbin of All Bulgaria, Herr Ehrenpreis, really fine man, called upon the Mufti to console and correct his point of view. The old gentleman was a different creature, and laughed delightedly as he shook my hand and asked (in French) how I carried myself. His influence may go far. As to fezzes, as you know, there has never been a day during the war when any man was insulted in Sofia for his religion or for what he wore. Here, at the cry that the Christians were coming, men tore their fezzes across twice, and left them in the kennel, where I have seen any number lying. Also men crossed door and shutter, as in a plague city, and fled to hiding. Red, black, and white crosses are visible to-day by thousands, though the big bazaar is open again, and every tiny stall and booth doing a roaring trade with the brown-faced, slouching, unsoldierly-looking boys, so gentle and so brotherly, who by some inexplicable method, know to themselves, have done what Moltke would never have dared suggest as possible to his Pomeranian grenadiers! I watch them buying sweet stuff and cheap mementoes, a Turkish woman at one elbow, a dervish in tall yellow cap at the other, all three as unembarrassed as the saleswoman. The Turkish military police have been taken into Bulgarian service, and as many of the functionaries of the fallen regime as have character to recommend them, of course under Bulgarian heads. The new deal has brought a change of trumps: Ex-Mayor Fuad Bey advises his successor, M. Shanguff, and local Bulgarians emerge from their hiding-places to take the the offices of the men who have unsuccessfully hunted them since last September.

BULGARIA'S GREATNESS.

But there are no reprisals; Bulgaria is great in the hour of victory. There is a fine field for the organiser; the city needs almost every requisite of a civilised community. The water supply is antique, the paving irregular, alternately cavernous and lumpy, the sidewalks narrow and of varying levels. The stench, filth, and mess imperfectly mitigated by the pariah dog, recalls the Cairo of Ismail's time. Ferdinand will change all this; he has wrenched the noblest jewel, save one, from the Sultan's sword-hilt, and may be trusted to reset it grandly.

The question of supply, made acute by Shukri Pasha's destruction of stores and horses, carts and harness, and especially his wrecking the railway bridge, has been satisfactorily answered. For the first week it was touch-and-go, especially with the hordes of exhausted prisoners whose rations had missed-fire during two days' fighting. Many died of dysentry and exhaustion; the survivors have already regained confidence in their captors, and are picking-up flesh Prodigious of all kinds have been rushed in by buffalo and bullock train; prices are normal. The municipality publish schedules of rates for everything down to a lemon, which is a halfpendy. I give two pence for an orange. The damage of the bombardment, though considerable, is not obtrusive. Rebuilding has begun. Trilingual bills prohibit violence and pillage. Cognac is offered everywhere, but one sees no drunkenness.—H. M. Wallis in the Westminster Gazette.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

SCHEME APPROVED AT WHITEHALL

The following Press Note is published:—

In the Press Note dated the 24th June 1912, it was announced that Government had received satisfactory promises of financial support towards the establishment of a College of Commerce in Bombay and that the details of a scheme would be worked out. Accordingly in July 1912, definite proposals were made to the Government of India for the foundation of the proposed college and they were asked to obtain the Secretary of State to the creation of two professorships to be recruited in England.

The Secretary of State has approved the proposals submitted by the Bombay Government as being a practical scheme well calculated to meet the demand which may be expected to make itself felt in India for the services of trained actuaries and auditors, more especially in view of the recent legislation controlling Life Assurance Companies and Provident Societies. His Lordship has accordingly approved the proposals generally and has sanctioned the two professorships to be recruited in England.

The teaching staff which it is proposed to engage for the college at its commencement is as follows:—

Principal on £900 per annum or Rs. 1,125 per mensem.

Professor on £700 per annum or Rs. 875 per mensem.

Two lecturers on Rs. 300—25—500 per mensem each. The two professors will be recruited in England for a specific term of service, and the two lectureships will be held by qualified Indians. The Secretary of State has now been requested to select a suitable candidate for the post of Principal who will join his appointment as soon as possible, so that his advice may be obtained in settling important details in connection with the opening of the college. The Lord Sydenham has kindly offered to assist in England in the selection of a candidate.

The college will be entirely under Government control, but, in order that the courses of study may be kept in full harmony with the practical requirements of commerce and industry, the Governor in Council proposes to appoint an advisory board in connection with the institution. This board will for the present consist of the undermentioned thirteen members representing respectively Government, the private donors, and the commercial bodies which have promised to contribute towards the cost of the college:—

(1) The Director of Public Instruction, Chairman of the Board.

(2) The Principal of the college.

(3) The second professor of the college.

(4) A representative nominated by Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas.

(5) A representative nominated by the Trustees of the Wadia Charities.

(6) A representative nominated by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E.

(7) and (8) Two representatives nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(9) A representative nominated by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

(10) A representative nominated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

(11) A representative nominated by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

(12) A representative nominated by the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.

(13) Sir James Begbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.

The college will be affiliated to the University of Bombay, which has instituted a new degree of Bachelor of Commerce and framed a scheme of studies in connexion therewith.

In communicating his sanction to the scheme the Secretary of State has stated that he notes with pleasure the liberal support which has been promised towards the endowment of the College of Commerce on behalf both of private individuals and of commercial bodies.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

OUTSPOKEN ARTICLE BY MR. HAROLD COX.

The new number of the "Edinburgh Review" contains an article on "The Demand for Compulsion," from the pen of its editor, which says the "Westminster Gazette" is one of the clearest and most closely reasoned contributions to this subject that has yet appeared. Mr. Harold Cox examines in detail the proposals of the National Service League, and the reasons alleged for them by their principal advocates, and comes broadly to the conclusion that the army which they propose could not protect the country from the consequences if it lost the command of the sea, and that the effort to create it would threaten our naval efficiency and dangerously react upon our foreign policy. In Mr. Cox's view the idea of confining even the Territorial Force to Home Defence is unmilitary, and he holds that the main use of this force will be to act as a reservoir for the Regular Army in time of war, as the Volunteers acted before them. In the meantime he dismisses altogether the idea that there will be some crisis in our affairs or some special point of danger if the Territorials fail to come up to their establishment numbers; and he criticises the original consitution of the Territorial Army on the ground that its too rigid definition of numbers and objects afforded an unnecessary pretext for a compulsory service agitation, in case of failure to come up to strength.

NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE ARMY.

With these preliminaries Mr. Cox proceeds to prove that on their own showing the army proposed by the National Service League would, as compared with Continental armies, be open to nearly all the objections that they urge against the Territorial Force. If the training of the one is a "farce," so would be the training of the other. It all depends on the standard applied, but if pitted against two-year, or three-year Continental conscripts the National Service League Army with its four months' training, would have little, if any, advantage over the Territorials. In an ingeneous analysis of the argument contained in "Facts and Fallacies" (a book which was the official retort of the National Service League to Sir Ian Hamilton's "Compulsory Service"), Mr. Cox shows that this is demonstrably Lord Roberts's own opinion. "As a soldier Lord Roberts, of course, knows that efficiency is more valuable than numbers, and he frequently says so. He said it in one of his latest speeches, namely, at Wolverhampton on the 14th of March: "Numbers are not enough. Insufficiently trained men, however great their numbers, can be of no use in war and may be a positive danger." He says the same thing many times in his book and what is even more important, he specifically mentions the period of four months as insufficient. The passage occurs in a footnote on page 27: "Towards the end of the Franco-German war, 35,000 German soldiers in the south-east of France were opposed by French levies numbering over 140,000 men. These latter had been under a certain military training for the past four months. Within a month nearly 60,000 of them were killed, wounded prisoners or missing, while the remaining 80,000 were driven across the Swiss frontier and there interned." Whether this statement be or be not historically accurate, it is remarkably illuminating. It shows that, in the opinion of Lord Roberts, French levies who had had exactly the period of training advocated by the National Service League were unfit to meet one-fourth of their number of German troops. When this is the view of the President of the League, one is justified in saying that whatever the League's ultimate aims may be, its actual scheme is, for the purpose of home defence, effectively no better than the much-abused Territorial scheme. A miss is as good—or as bad—as a mile. To quote Lord Roberts's own dictum: "However the question is argued it comes back to this, that money spent on inefficient land forces is money wasted."

EXPLAINED AWAY.

No wonder, then, that in the same book Lord Robert had to explain away the period of four months' traning which, in the National Service League literature and speeches, is declared to be all that is asked. Mr. Cox reproduces the famous footnote that we have more than once quoted in the "Westminster Gazette," and it will bear repetition. In this footnote Lord Roberts writes: "The mention of four months has, I know, caused profound discontent amongst a considerable number of people, who, while, believing with the National Service League that the safety of the nation can only be secured by Universal Service, cavil at the ideathat reasonable efficiency can be obtained in so short a period of training. In some cases this belief is strongly held as to alienate its supporters from taking any active part in upholding and popularising the cause of National Service. I am glad to have this opportunity to explain that the National Service League has no special predilection for this particular period. The Leagues desire is to see the principle of Universal Service for Home Defence accepted as it seems to its members that if this great principle once gains the consent of the majority of our countrymen there will be no difficulty in adjusting the details of the scheme which will be necessary to reduce theory into practice."

"SO DIFFERENT FROM CONSCRIPTION."

With these passages before us and sundry other inconsistencies which Mr. Cox points out we are thoroughly entitled to say that the National Service scheme—"so different from Conscription" as we are always being told—is only the beginning of a scheme which if adopted at all must develop on normal conscriptionist lines.

If this is true of the numbers and training of the proposed army, it is not less true of the supposed objects of this army. Mr. Cox has little difficulty in showing that what the more intelligent advocates of compulsion are aiming at is service abroad and especially in Europe, service requiring approximate equality of training with Continental armies. We have sometimes said that no advocate of compulsion appears able to get through a ten-minutes' speech without bringing us to that. But since for propagandist purpose the appeal is to the fear of invasion, it is necessary to be clear what is involved in that. There are two questions. Are we in danger of invasion and, if so, would a compulsory service army help us? The second point is the one which chiefly concerns us here. Mr. Cox has an opposite illustration: Suppose a distinguished general to be entrusted with the defence of a fortified city which contained all the principal arsenals and the brain-centre of the nation. And suppose that he said to himself: "I am doubtful whether the fortifications will suffice to keep out the enemy, therefore I will organise a civilian force to shoot down the assailants when they get past the fortifications and into the streets and squares of the city." What would Lord Roberts say of such a general? Yet the analogy is complete. Our fortified city is Great Britain herself, and her fortifications are her battleships. If they are insufficient, they must be made sufficient. To spend money, or energy, or patriotic pla-

quence on the creation of any kind of internal defence so long as the external defence remains inadequate is a crime against the nation. Whatever the cost may be, the navy must be made strong enough to do its work, and until it is strong enough not a penny ought to be spent either on soldiers or even on social reform.

INVASION SUPERFLUOUS.

But the word "invasion" misconceives the main problem. In a war with a foreign country our chief task is to keep open the sea roads for our commerce, since the stoppage of oversea supplies is a blow at the heart of the Empire which would make invasion superfluous. The Fleet which can keep open the sea-roads will make invasion on any large scale impossible, and the inner line of naval defence should protect us against any considerable raiding parties. Hence the blue-water dilemma which has never been successfully assailed. Mr. Cox states it admirably: "If the navy is strong enough to guard our true naval 'frontier, the enemy's coast-line, we are safe all round. Our commerce is safe, and our coasts are safe, and we are free to send our troops across the seas wherever their services are needed. On the other hand if the navy cannot undertake this primary duty we are helpless. Our army, which perhaps at the moment ought to be fighting in India or Egypt, would be tied to its home stations, unable to move lest the transports should be sunk by the enemy's cruisers; and our commerce would be carried on in imminent daily peril of the loss of valuable ships and cargoes. Against these dangers no home-defence army could be of the slightest value to us. Nor would a home-defence army even be wanted to repel an invasion; for if through lack of mastery of the sea, we were unable fo send troops abroad, all our home-stationed regulars, with their reserves, would be here with nothing else to do than to look out for invaders. It would be poor comfort in such circumstances to watch civilian troops drilling on the parade-ground, while owing solely to the deficiency of our naval force our over-sea possessions were being captured for want of a few ships and soldiers to defend them and our commerce was being carried on at such ruinous cost that half our factories had to close.

THE CONCLUSION.

What is the conclusion? It is manifestly that, if we have any doubts upon the adequacy of our naval protection, we should not increase our military expenditure by a farthing until we have removed these. The lowest estimate of the cost of the National Service League Army would give us fifteen more super-Dreadnoughts in full commission the estimate of the War Office would give us double that number.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINALS.

Only two matches remained to be decided in the semi-final round of the Singles, "A" and "B" classes, and these were successfully carried through on Thursday afternoon, when a number of interested spectators turned up to watch the proceedings.

SINGLES A CLASS.—T. J. Reid (scr.) v. Portlock (scr.)—On form Portlock appeared to be the more likely to get into the final round, but as the unexpected always happens, Reid, after a very hard-fought game, proved successful by two sets to one. Portlock won the first set by a very narrow margin. Nearly all the games in this set ran to deuce advantage, and it was anybody's set right up to the last stroke. From the very start it was apparent that the players were well matched, and neither could claim any advantage during the first eight games. Reid then won his opponent's service and was leading by the odd game. Portlock, however, put in some excellent work and won the next two games and the set, 6-5. Both players seemed to have had about enough of it and it was [illegible] of the men who was in the best condition being the probable winn[illegible] This was so, as Portlock went all to pie[illegible] and could do nothing in the next two se[illegible] Reid made few mistakes and kept his o[illegible] ponent on the run the whole time. Por[illegible] look only won one game in the last tw[illegible] sets which Reid won, 6-0, 6-1.

SINGLES, "B" CLASS.—E. S. Robinson (-15) v. Orr (+4-6.) This was also a strenuou[illegible] game and ran into three sets before Robin[illegible] son proved successful. Orr is a player who seldom makes a winning stroke, but he i[illegible] extremely steady and gets everything over the net. In this match he wa[illegible] receiving a substantial handicap, which worked out extremely well. The firs[illegible] set went to Robinson, who always held th[illegible] upper hand and won, 6-4. Orr, however played up well in the second set and won th[illegible] first two games; and although the score wa[illegible] called 4-2 in Robinson's favour, Orr won fou[illegible] successive games and the set, 6-4. Orr wa[illegible] evidently feeling the effects of the heat and[illegible] the hard game, as, in the third set Robinson won the first four games fairly easily, and[illegible] although his opponent managed to tak[illegible] three games, the set went in his favour, 6-3.

Results:—Singles "A."—T. J. Reid defeated F. Portlock, 5–6, 6–0, 6–1.

Singles "B."—E. T. Robinson defeated J. P. Orr, 6–4, 4–6, 6–3.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd May 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	234000	689000	4000	91800
Or per mile of Ry ...	248	719	4	97
For previous 4 weeks of half year...	818000	2028000	15000	286100
Total for 5 weeks. ...	105200	2708000	19000	377900
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year...	230447	504068	4205	739[illegible]
Per mile of Ry. do...	241	533	5	78
Total to cor. date do...	106592 4	2358662	17680	344226

Increase for the week ...Rs. 178,580
Do. to date ..... „ 336,734

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DR. LIEBKNECHT.

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht is at present a European celebrity, but had the memory of the public not been so unpardonably short he would have enjoyed European fame long ago. It was in 1904 that he first came under the blaze of notoriety as the counsel for defence in the famous "conspiracy" trial of German Socialists charged at Konigsberg with assisting Russian revolutionists in being abroad in transporting over the frontier seditious literature and rendering them other services of similar kind. Young barrister as he then was, Karl Liebknecht undertook the defence of the accused, and succeeded in turning the trial into one huge political indictment of the Prussio-German regime. It was a piece of political agitation of the highest order, and it was carried out in a way that made the name of Liebknecht famous in the most distant corners of the German Empire. The Prussian reaction was simply stripped naked before the eyes of the whole world, and shown in all its unloveliness to the thousands and thousands of spectators who had still been ignorantly admiring its brilliant exterior. That single trial must have brought to the ranks of the opposition more numerable recruits from quarters hitherto untouched by political propaganda.

It was, perhaps, this trial which induced Herr Liebknecht to become, so to speak, the champion enemy of the Prussian regime, and of all that it connotes—Junkerdom, militarism, Hohenzollern autocracy, and so forth. An excellent speaker though not an orator, with a temperament full of enthusiasm and fire highly educated and well-read, though far from being a theorist and "philosopher," as so many highly educated Germans are, Herr Liebknecht threw himself now into an agitation against the military caste, and soon became the foremost leader in the campaign for the conquest of universal suffrage to the Prussian Landtag—that bulwark of Prussian domination in Germany. His anti-militarist agitation had for its ideal object to educate the youth of the working class in the spirit of peace and internationalism; but he also went so far as to suggest propaganda in the barracks and among the army generally, after the manner of the French anti-militarists for which, however, he never gained the sympathy of his fellow-Socialists. With regard to the Prussian franchise he was one of the first (sharing in this respect the honour with Herr Bernstein, his colleague in the party) to urge the ultimate application of the general strike as a means of compelling the Prussian Government to abandon the most wretched of all electoral laws, as it was called once by Bismarck (who, of course, could not have foreseen the Prussian electoral law), and to extend the Reichstag franchise to Prussia.

FROM PRISON TO REICHSTAG.

The two lines of agitation ultimately converged for him in a curious manner, one leading to his being convicted of "seditious" propaganda and sentenced to eighteen months' confinement in a fortress, and the other resulting in his being returned at the elections of 1908 to the Prussian Landtag as one of a small group of Socialists who entered those sacred precincts for the first time in Prussian history.

This, again, made him a celebrity for the time being in his fatherland, but a still greater sensation was to come in January, 1912, when he was elected to the Reichstag for the Prussian Royal borough, the Postdam constituency, where the Court and military naturally constitute the greatest social forces. This was a resounding "box in the ear" for the ruling clique on the part of the electors, who evidently delighted in seeing the most implacable enemy of the Prussian monarchist and military regime, and one who had but recently "done" imprisonment for high treason, to act as spokesman for the foremost constituency in Prussia. Since that time Herr Liebknecht has more than ever loomed in the eyes of the public as the emblem or symbol of the revolt of the democracy against the reactionary powers of the State.

A STURDY FIGHTER.

And now, by his revelations in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht has dealt the Prussian powers another and not less sensational blow. The Prussian reaction likes to play the part allotted to it by Frederick the Great of a "rocher de bronze," on which no attacks, however spirited, can produce the slightest impression. It simply waves with its hand and disdainfully says: "It does not matter." But students of German life know that it does matter. The "rock" continues to stand, but its foundations are becoming undermined, and one day it may topple over, the whole weight of it, at one blow. And Herr Liebknecht knows it, and does his work with a gusto, just as his father, the great Wilhelm Liebknecht, did it in *his* days, under *his* manner.

There is, indeed, a great similarity, in spite of external differences, between these two men, father and son. Old Wilhelm was the type of a cultured German, full of ideas, full of kindness, deliberate, quiet, large-minded and large-hearted. Young Karl is impetuous, passionate, a man of action who will often act before he even has time to think. Yet never has a son been a truer image of his father in so far as political ideals and the means of attaining them are concerned. Karl is as devoted a Socialist as his father ever was, and just like the latter, he stands on the extreme "left" of his party hating all compromise and firmly believing in the inevitability of a revolution. Like his father he does not excel in the councils of peace being temperamentally unsuited for chamber work; but, like his father, he is always to be met with in the front ranks of an attacking column. Like his father, he is a passionate internationalist and but a couple of weeks ago he visited Paris, London and Brussels holding forth on the necessity of combating the machinations of the militarists in every country and of preserving the world's peace.—"The Daily News."

A COSILY AIRSHIP.

Col. Seely has informed Mr. Pike Pease that the Clement Bayard airship was disentled because it was unserviceable. It was found that the airship was not new when bought, having been used in the autumn manœuvres in France on trial for the French Government. The envelope leaked very badly, to the extent of 12,000 cubic feet of gas per day, so that it would have cost about £135 a week to keep it inflated. It appeared also that the speed of the airship was not over 33 miles per hour, and that it was slow on control compared with our standards.

Over 95,000 people visited the Building Exhibition at Olympia which closed on April 26th.

Three vacant niches in Banbury Cross are to be filled with figures of Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George.

THE REVUE OBSESSION.

SUCCESS OF "COME OVER HERE."

There is no doubt that London has become obsessed by the Revue. Led by that pioneer absurdity, "Everybody's Doing It" the Metropolitan pleasure-seeker has fallen a willing victim to the craze, even as he fell years ago to the whirling charm of Diabolo, which died a sudden death at the birth (or, rather, the resurrection) of rinking, which, in its turn, succumbed to the syren call of the cinema. And so the sober Londoner marches on from craze to craze. The Revue is the latest and the most tremendous—more infactious than the influenza or scarlet fever, and promising in the very near future still greater surprises and magnificences.

The slap-dash success of "Come Over Here!" at the London Opera House on its opening night the splendour and the thrill of it, and the fact all the following day a queue of hundreds, never diminishing, swarmed around the booking office of Mr. Hammerstein's late palace of song, proves how hot and strong the fever is.

Inside and "behind," Mr. Ben Nathan, trying valorously to smoke two strong cigars at once, was being inundated with congratulations and handshakings, and Mr. Herbert Grover, stripped to his waist, was buried under a snowdrift of literary business. Everywhere the hum of excitement and the bustle of getting ready for the night prevailed—everywhere, except in a small room under the stage heated to greenhouse intensity, where a small, palefaced young man sat on a table smoking a huge cheroot in one corner of his mobile mouth and whistling a strange tune with the other corner.

The young man was Mr. Gus Sohlke—inventor, producer, imaginer of the whole show, and he was already thinking out a new illusion to and to the amazements of "Come Over Here."

He shook his head mysteriously when "Daily News" representative suggested that he might explain to the bewildered world how the beautiful ladies who walk into the lake of real water and disappear don't get drowned; but he was too pleased with the tremendous success of the race between the railway train and the "automobile" not to confess that the huge engine and the rattling freight-cars in its rear were all worked, electrically, on the telescope system.

"There are forty men in that illusion," he said, "each working like a nigger at his job, and it's a great tribute to their ability and smartness that the race was such a slap-up success."

Mr. Sohlke is known in the States as "The Great Erratic Producer," with an accent on the word "the." He is the son of Madame Augusta Sohlke, a famous premiere danseuse, and himself a dancer of unusual verve. He was only a boy when he began the Erratic Producing business—in Chicago; and it all came to him naturally.

"This," said he, "is my 403rd production. No fewer than 401 of them have been successes, and only two failures. The failures were 'Captain Careless,' because it was 'too literary,' and 'Lower Thirteen'—the word 'thirteen' demand that. "My methods of work? Quite simple I get a skeleton and clothe it—and there you are! I've got a taste for beauty, an eye for colour and an ear for melody; and I believe I've got a tender heart and an insinuating manner. Anyway, before the rehearsals in this show were a day old I got the American girls and the English girls embracing one another in sisterly love—and that's not so bad in this profession, eh?

"In my kind of show I don't believe in too much plot," he confessed, "or too much literary matter. My text is: 'Dazzle, Melody, Movement,' all the time, and I believe in keeping everything going as top speed—like the railway train dash in this present spectacle. And it seems that in my four-hundred-and-third production I've brought it off once again!"

The whole company were delighted when a stray dog strolled into the theatre, and, making himself at home under the cow-catcher of the engine, refused to budge. He was accordingly adopted into the Anglo-American family as a mascot.

They have christened him Sulky—which is as near the pronunciation of Mr. Sohlke's name as it is possible to get.

"FAKED" ATROCITIES.

Sir Edwin Pear writes from Constantinople to the "Daily News" regarding alleged atrocities on Moslems by the Allies:—

A week ago I heard of a pamphlet published both in English and French, professing to give information regarding atrocities committed by the Allies on the Moslem inhabitants of European Turkey, and containing many statements which, if true, would justly arouse indignation. I at once made inquiries at the principal bookseller's and was informed that he had not been able to get any for sale. The information furnished at the publishing office was that all the copies had been sent abroad. My first informant told me that among the photograph in the pamphlet was a dreadfull one, which he was prepared to swear he had been in 1910, and that it represented a crime for which four persons, Bulgarian Comitajis he believed, had been hanged. The pamphlet when he saw it had a preface by an Englishman of position. Following the matter up, I learned that the gentleman in question was extremely indignant, that the preface in question had been attached to a collection of stories different from that for which the preface was written, and that he had insisted that his name should not be so inserted. On further inquiry I learned that in the French edition only a part of this preface had been inserted, and that the name had been erased. I am still unable to obtain a copy either in English or in French. The pamphlet was evidently compiled for foreign consumption only. Let me add, in conclusion, that the attempt to stigmatise the Allies in this manner is only part of a lamentable campaign of lies which has been carried on by a small section of extremists among the Turks. Unfortunately the constant reproduction of false statements has led a considerable number of the ignorant portion of the community to form and mischievous and dangerous impression of what the conduct of the Allied armies has been.

It was a remarkable fact, stated Detective-Inspector Pike at the London Sessions, that although criminals changed their surnames, they rarely, if ever, altered the initials of their Christian names.

The first shipment of mules imported for many years past from the Argentine, has arrived in Calcutta. During the cold season Major Shore was authorised to proceed to the Argentine to make extensive purchases of mules and to charter a boat for their conveyance to India. Major Shore set to work, and, judging by the stock imported, has procured a magnificent stamp of animal. A fairly fast boat was chartered and on the 30th. March, she steamed away from Buenos Aires with 1,200 mules on board. Between Buenos Aires and Durban, only one mule was lost, and from Durban to the Bay of Bengal, ten were lost. Two days from Calcutta over 120 died from heat.

GHENT EXHIBITION.

MILES OF PALACES AND BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

If Ghent cannot offer its visitors this summer an exhibition set in such naturally beautiful surroundings as the castle-studded banks which rise from the Po at Turin, it can promise a larger and quite attractive educational and amusement resort on the outskirts of one of the most interesting of the old-time cities of Europe I have just had a stroll, writes a special correspondent of the "Daily News," through the miles of wonderful palaces and gardens. Whatever is happening outside from the moment you pass through the principal entrance, with its many-columned semi-circular facade, surmounted by curious-shaped dome and towers, you find yourself in a place humming with industrial activity.

The Court of Honour is a long garden, flanked by colonnades which will prove very acceptable on a rainy day. In the centre is a vast ornamental fountain, separating two beautiful flower beds already a mass of blossom and colour effect. Right and left of the main entrance are the palaces of Belgian industries. Beyond the fountain, on the left, is the British pavilion, a square, low-roofed building, about 130 yards square, divided into a machinery hall and four surrounding galleries, where the specialised trade exhibits organised by the Exhibitions Department of the Board of Trade will be displayed. They have been selected to enter into rivalry with the staple industries of Ghent, "the Manchester of Belgium, and will consist principally of textile machinery, products, and pottery.

PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

On the opposite side of the Court of Honour France occupies the corresponding pavilion: at the far end is the Palace of Fine Arts and the section of decorative art. All the nations of the world are sending their treasures here, our own representative collection having been selected by Sir Isidore Spielman.

North and south of this central group of palaces are even more vast terrains set apart for less technical exhibits. Passing from the Fine Arts Palace, the Avenue de Belvedere leads through a double line of cafes and restaurants into the park of the Old Citadel, in the centre of which the Palace of Fetes, a veritable Crystal Palace, covering three and a half acres, has been erected for festival performances and flower shows. It will be opened on Saturday with the Quinquennial International Flower Show, a horticultural exhibition which periodically attracts all lovers of flowers to Ghent. This year it will excel its reputation, and although exhibitors naturally desire to keep their valuable specimens in their own hot-houses till the last moment, I saw evidence that this part at least of the exhibition will be quite ready for the Royal opening on Saturday. The Floreales remain open until May 6.

Upon the treey lawns around the Palace of Fetes are installed what are called the "attractions," switchback railways and side shows.

OF VARIED INTEREST.

To the south of the central group of palaces is an area devoted in part to instructional exhibits and in part to recreation. There are the divers sections of European and Transatlantic States. A machinery hall shelters varied implements, while railways have been given a section and a home apart. Engines, carriages, permanent ways, signalling—the latest in all these is being installed.

At the four corners of an ornamental garden the pavilions of Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, and Ghent face each other for the display of local industries. The Congo is to be represented for the first time in any exhibition. A vast panorama of life in Central Africa will be as new to the Belgians as to foreign visitors. Not the least attractive feature for the sightseer will be the reproduction of old Flemish village side by side with a modern Belgian village.

Ghent loves to be known as the city of flowers and old monuments. I don't know that I have ever seen an exhibition laid out to give such prominence to a floral display, and, in addition to the Floreales, there will be summer and autumn international exhibitions of plants and flowers. A visit to the exhibition will furnish the opportunity of seeing Ghent, one of the most interesting of towns in which to spend a few hours in aimless wandering amongst its famous old monuments.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages Received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitzbeko, Vizes (Keorpruln), Bauchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for above mentioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico to be accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MADMAN'S CRIME IN SPAIN.

A telegram from Valencia reports a terrible tragedy in the village of Cabanal. In a sudden fit of madness a man stabbed his brother to death with a dagger, and mortally wounded his mother. The assassin subsequently committed suicide by stabbing himself in the heart.

SENTRY SHOT DEAD.

The sentry on the torpedo-boat Lausquenet, at Toulon, saw a light in the commander's cabin, the officer being away on leave. He went aft, and, looking into the room, saw a man rifling the officer's belongings. When the burglar saw the sentry, he fired at him twice with a revolver killing him. Then he leapt ashore and disappeared.

EARTH'S RECORD SKYSCRAPER.

President Woodrow Wilson, by touching a button at White House, flashed the electric current to 80,000 globes in the new Woolworth Building, the tallest commercial "skyscraper on earth," when it was officially opened in New York in mail week. Vice-President Marshall, senators, merchants, and celebrities galore sat down to a banquet given to Mr. Gilbert, the architect. The dining room is half-way upon the 27th floor. The building is the last word in mammoth structures. It cost £1,500,000, is 750 feet high, contains 20,000 tons of steel and 36 lifts. It was begun on Nov. 4, 1910.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CAB.

Two motor-bus drivers were charged at West London with stealing a taxicab, and were committed for trial, bail being allowed. It was alleged that Richard James Roberts and Frank Ware stole a cab and fittings worth £300 in the Fulham Palace-road. The driver told how he came out of a building and saw the cab 150 yards away, proceeding slowly. He ran after it, caught hold, and hung on. The vehicle was started at full speed, and he was dragged along. The driver of a passing motor-bus pulled to the near side and forced the cab to pull up. The two men jumped off and ran away. Bail was fixed is an amount of £10 each.

BOUND TO A BEDPOST.

The cries of girl in distress attracted tramwaymen and police to a business thoroughfare in the Roath district of Cardiff. The police entered a bedroom above a shop and found a domestic servant bound to the post of a bed very excited and exhausted. She said a man had entered the room, levelled a revolver at her, and demanded to know where her master kept his cash-box. Although the cashbox was in her bedroom, she told the burglar that it was downstairs. He tied her feet to the bedpost and also tied her hands together. Then he disappeared. Such was the girl's story, and police were soon scouring the district for the burglar. Subsequently, however, the girl confessed that her story was without foundation. She had tied herself to the bed.

THE "BLACK DOCTOR."

A singular personal statement was made at an inquest on a child by Mr. Thorne, of Lever-street, St. Luke's, locally known as the "Black Doctor," who had prescribed medicine. He said he was neither a registered medical practitioner nor a chemist. He would describe himself as an unregistered surgeon. He passed all the examinations for the M.B. degree in Scotland, except in one subject—medicine. He had walked four hospitals, viz., Aberdeen, Edinburgh, King's College, and one at Demerara. His failure to pass in medicine was due to the fact that he had to study seven subjects in 13 weeks, and being seized with ticdoloureux, he was unable to pursue his study. If it had been customary for his race to commit suicide, he would have done it, as the pain had never left him. If he did one day's medical work it would leave him prostrate the day following. He had never held himself out to be a registered qualified doctor. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

HASTE FOR NEW DRESSES.

That in at least one way women are the greatest enemies of their own sex Mme. Gabrielle Moyse, a leading French feminist, is of opinion. Workgirls are made to work all night, she says, because of women's haste for new costumes. Women ought to keep their old clothes. They would have nothing to be sorry for. Dress, thinks Mme. Moyse, is like architecture, some costumes are much too new, in the same manner that much modern architectural work is inferior to that of past ages. People ought to wear easy-fitting dresses suitable to their age, and made by seamstresses at home. Then the workers would be able to get breathing time. This arrangement, Mme. Moyse contends, would be especially pleasing to husbands, because they could economise greatly, and their wives would spend more time at home instead of at the dress-maker's.

BRIDEGROOM JUROR.

A Dublin action was stopped, because it was suddenly discovered that a juror wanted to get married. When the judge mentioned the matter after luncheon he added that it was a pity that the man had not mentioned it before being sworn. Counsel for the plaintiff suggested going on with eleven jurors. The judge said he had no objection, but counsel for the defence said he could not consent. The judge said he did not think the juror in question would be useful if kept. He was evidently thinking of something else when sworn. His lordship added that the Punchestown races were on, and the jurors were anxious to go there. The only thing he could do was to adjourn the case for a day or two. After further discussion the judge consulted the Lord Chief Baron, and said the latter informed him it was impossible in the absence of consent to proceed with eleven jurors. The only thing, therefore, was to get a new jury. Counsel for plaintiffs protested that the judge had no power to discharge the jury except by consent, but the judge said he would take the responsibility of adjourning the case for two days, when a full list of jurors would be called. The case was accordingly adjourned.

An enormous piece of rock, measuring about 30,000 cubic yards, fell from the crest of a mountain facing the village of Croupillac, near Florac, in the Department of Lozere, France. In its headlong descent, the noise of which was heard more than two miles away, it crashed into a flock of sheep at the foot of the mountain, killing fifteen. The damage caused extends over an area of 1,500 yards, and the gardens and fields through which the mass of rock passed have been completely ruined. As other sections of the mountain threaten to give way, the villagers have decided to dislodge them by dynamite

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Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

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With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SMOKING IN THEATRES.

At a time when many playgoers must be feeling saddened by the extraordinary proposal of Sir Arthur Pinero that, such an amenity of the Music-hall as smoking in every part of the auditorium should be introduced into the regular theatre, one would like to point out that if there is a "slump" in playgoing it will not be checked by vulgarising the theatre, or reducing it to the level required by the type of man who cannot even sit through a three hours' entertainment without a pipe or a cigar in his mouth. Once dramatists and theatrical managers get the idea into their heads that the way of prosperity for the playhouse lies in imitating the music-hall, and proceed to act on that assumption, their day will be finished. And any adoption of Sir Arthur Pinero's extraordinary proposal would simply be the formal adoption of a course leading to disaster. Consider amiably for a moment the average music-hall patron and the class of entertainment which, with a pipe or cigar between his lips, he enjoys. First and foremost, he must have "variety." There must be performing dogs or seals, male and female gymnasts, prestidigitateurs, ventriloquists, a short play or two, "lion comiques," singers of pathetic ballads, and a pyrotechnical performer on the violin or the pianoforte. If there is a fine orchestra, and in the middle of the programme it gives a "selection," most of the men in the reserved seats leave their places the moment it begins, and proceed en masse either to the bars or to the promenade. Even the fact that an orchestra which could play something splendid by Beethoven or Schumann, or Wagner, is condescending to perform a pot-pourri of the popular music-hall airs of the day cannot keep these arbiters of the elegances in their seats during that particular "turn"

A DIFFERENT APPEAL.

When the music is over and they come trooping back for the humours of Mr. George Robey, Mr. Wilkie Bard, Miss Marie Lloyd, and Little Tich, one does not say that they come for nothing. On the contrary, they come for a great deal. All these four "artistes" are very clever, and often they say and do very amusing things. Their appeal, however, is one which the Theatre cannot and dare not attempt to make. The art of the dramatist and the actor cannot be reduced to the making of momentary impressions. The delineation of life and the development of character which is expected from the Theatre, and which it is its pride and its duty to give, cannot be achieved in a programme of variety snippets. Undoubtedly the theatre is suffering from the competition of the music hall. Large masses of the public are having their critical faculty completely atrophied by the superficiality and snippertry which are so largely mixed with the real cleverness at these extraordinarily cheap, exceedingly confortable, and enormously popular, places of entertainment. The soppy sentimentality of a large number of the pictures in our cinema-theatres is also contributing its quota towards a general soddening of the public taste. With these things, plainly, the regular theatre cannot compete in imitation, and dare not attempt to. "The School for Scandal" and a dozen other plays one could mention which are now being presented nightly to the play-goers of London must be accepted as a sustained intellectual entertainment or stayed away from; and if any attempt were made to submit them to play-goers who must have tobacco all the while, and a bar or a promenade to go to while music is being performed, then two things will happen. In the first place, the present play-going public will be finally driven from the theatre; and, in the second, the whole present form of theatrical entertainment will have to be altered.

MDLLE. GABRIELLE DORZIAT

Three or four years ago a young and fascinating actress from Paris appeared for the first time in London, at the Play-house, in a series of French plays, and was hailed by the critics as an artiste of great promise. This was Mdlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, who has just returned to London after having won tremendous success at the Marigny Theatre in Maurice Donnay's latest work, "Les Eclaireuses." The play in which Mlle. Dorziat is to appear in London is Baron Henri de Rothschild's "Crœsus," which will shortly be produced at the Garrick Theatre with Mr. Arthur Bourchier in the leading role. Written originally in French the play has been translated by the author into English, and, from the account given by Mlle. Dorziat to a Press representative, the work should prove most interesting. "It is a play of money and love," she explained, "in which the dramatist has attempted to show that sentiment is, after all, the only thing that counts. The story is told in a very simple and direct style, but the situations, whether comic or tragic, will, I believe, quite surprise the average playgoer." Mlle. Dorziat is, of course, somewhat nervous about her debut on the London stage, but her Anglo-Saxon accent will be found as good as any foreigner could hope to attian. Every year the Parisian actress has made it a rule to spend a few months in England, and it was while she played tennis and golf in the country that she gradually and unconsciously learnt to speak English.

RETURN OF PAVLOVA.

Anna Pavlova and her troupe of Russian dancers delighted an immense audience at the Palace Theatre. That there were bouquets and enthusiasm may be taken for granted. So, too, could the wonderful art of Pavlova herself, for she has long since beggared the critic of his vocabulary of praise. One sought for the one word or phrase which would transfix the subtle butterfly once and for all, but when a phrase had been suggested by an Adagio of Glazounov it was proved to be quite inadequate by the facinating devilry of her performance in a Danse Espagnole, and the fairy coquettishness of the Rubinstein Valse Caprice showed yet another facet of Pavlova's dazzling talent. Such variety, such vivacity, and such swift inspiration are not to be described by any word or any phrase. Pavlova is just the personification of grace and charm and vitality, and that clumsy phrase must pass. One feature of the programme was quite new to England—Lizzt's "Les Preludes" as a ballet. M. Michael Fokin has really got at the heart of Lirzt's inspiration, and has evidently attempted to illustrate Lamartin's "Meditations Poetiques," on which the symphonic-poem was founded. The much-admired Herr Boris Anisfield's cubiste scenery is certainly strange, and helps in the main impression, but the colour is not a good background for the dancers. The varying moods of the music are well expressed by this ballet, and the peroration is especially beautiful. Pavlova and M. Novikov entered thoroughly into the spirit of the music, and the corps de ballet is worthy of being associated with them This visit of Pavlova should draw all London to the Palace.

BRAINLESS PLAYS.

M. Marcel Prevost, in a lecture, has given it as his opinion that women are responsible for most of the empty and brainless plays, or parts of plays, which are seen on the Paris stage. He had often remarked, he said, when he found himself near ladies at a "first night" that their remarks had generally nothing to do with the piece itself. What he heard were such remarks as "That dress of Brande's is ideal" or "The light spoils that blue pastel," or "Oh, do look at that cloak which Dorziat has . . ." Women were thus responsible for most of the useless feminine roles in modern pieces, and for the number of empty acts in which the scene was laid at a ball or at the seaside, simply to furnish an excuse for a great display of dresses. They were equally responsible for the poor welcome which greeted plays rich in interest but poor in toilettes. M. Prevost described how he once had the idea of presenting a simple bourgeois piece. At the final rehearsals he discovered that the producer had had the actresses clothed in £50 dresses, with hats and fans on a similar scale. He had them all sent back, and made the company wear simple middle class clothing. The result was that the piece ran for exactly twelve nights. It was immediately said that Prevost's show has no dresses in it, and was consequently ignored. One of the most curious characteristics of the contemporary stage, in the famous dramatist's opinion is its conception of age. People nowadays, he says, refuse to grow old, and cited Balzacs "old man" of forty-four, and George Sands aged lover of 30. He prophesies a change, however and even reaction. At the end of the twentieth century he concluded we shall have another Balzac writing a drama of passionate love entitled "The woman of Seventy-five."

MR. ROBERT MANTELL TO PLAY IN LONDON.

Following Mr. Faversham's appearance with Mr. Forbes-Robertson at Drury Lane London playgoers are promised a visit from another English-American "star"—Mr. Robert Mantell—who is said to be negotiating for a lease of a Strand theatre at which he intends to present a series of Shakespeare plays. Mr. Mantell, who was born in Scotland in 1854, made his first appearance in New York in 1878 with Mme. Modjeska, and has acted continuously in America since 1882.

ANOTHER HAMMERSTEIN OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein is promoting a new opera-house scheme in New York "With my architects busily engaged preparing plans, and with steel contracts let," he is reported to have said to a "New York Dramatic Mirror" interviewer, "the only thing I am waiting for are the city permits. These promptly forthcoming, nothing shall prevent me from giving grand opera in English at my new opera house in Lexington avenue, on or about Nov. 10. 1913, with three dollars as the maximum price for the best seats."

CYRIL MAUDE IN MELODRAMA!

"Black Torture" is to be the melodramatic attraction at the theatrical garden party on June 3; Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Mr. Kenneth Douglas, and Miss Hilda Trevelyan joining Mr. Cyril Maude as "assistant tormentors." The author is Mr. John Harwood, Mr. Bruce Smith is scene-painter; while Mr. John Ansell will provide the music, and Mr. Alfred Turner will act as manager, Mr. Cyril Maude will be the persecuted heroine!

ANOTHER REVUE.

"Kill that Fly" will end its run at the Alambra very soon. Its place will be taken by a number of variety turns for a few nights, until the new revue by Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Fred Thompson, with lyric by Mr. Hugh Wright and music by Mr. Willy Redstone is ready. In this there will be fourteen scenes of town, country and Continent; and the dresses will be by Paul Poiret. The cast will include Miss Muriel Hudson, Miss Violet Englefield, Miss Marjorie Maxwell, and Messrs Hugh E. Wright, Rene Koval, Austin Melford, and Robert Halo. There will be two short ballets by M. Kosloff in the revue.

THE BANK OF LOVE.

"DEPOSIT OF A HEART."

A "deposit book" issued on the "Bank of affection of a lone one" was the chief exhibit in a divorce suit brought at Chicago by Henry I. Kors, a wealthy manufacturer, against his wife Cora.

According to the evidence Mrs. Kors slipped an ornate volume under the blotting pad in the office of Mr. Eugene Gmelin, President of an art glass factory. On the fly-leaf was the inscription "Savings Department," under which were the words: "This deposit is intended to be the principal which will grow into a future of happiness." Beneath a red paper heart on the next page were the following lines:—

"My heart keeps growing in amount
Since found by Cupid's dark,
And so this day to your account
I have deposited my heart."

Opposite this was inscribed the motto: "To avoid losing your own heart, or having it stolen deposit it with this bank, thereby doubling your income."

Mr. Gmelin testified that Mrs. Kors gave him to understand that her husband was dead. Mrs. Kors is also suing her husband for divorce.

The London County Council Education Committee has refused to adopt a suggestion for the total abolition of corporal punishment in schools.

A statue erected by London artists to the memory of Gainsborough has been completed at his native town, Sudbury, Suffolk, and is to be formally unveiled in June, May 1.

A flotilla of fifty warships, comprising ten cruisers, thirty destroyers, and ten submarines, anchored off Deal in mail week after taking part in a night attack on Dover.

The Herts Education Committee have under consideration a scheme for the establishment of an experimental glasshouse and nursery station at Cheshunt.

The East Ashford (Kent) Board of Guardians have decided to co-opt two women guardians, but stipulate that they must be either married or widows,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where

BRIEF AND PITHY.

A TALE OF THE RAYAL TOUR.

An interesting story is told in regard to the knighthood of Sir Robert Turnbull, the general superintendent of the London and North-Western line. Sir Robert was, says the London correspondent of the "Daily Dispatch," to have had the honour bestowed upon him at the conclusion of the tour of the King and Queen of the works at Crewe in the presence of a large body of workmen, but unfortunately it was discovered when the psychological moment arrived for the "dubbing" ceremony that no sword was available and thus an interesting incident did not materialise. The King directed the prospective knight to attend at Crewe House later in the evening where the sword was forthcoming.

NOT CANS.

It was their honeymoon, and they were at a hotel on the Riviera. "Where do these pineapples come from?" he asked. "Cannes, monsieur," was the reply. "Take them away," she cried nervously; surely, Clarence, you can afford to give me fresh fruit."—"Liverpool Post."

THE MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was much beloved both by William and Mary, won his wife for a curious reason. When her father, Dr. Wilkins, told her that Tillotson wished to marry her, and she begged to be excused, he said to her: "Betty, you shall have him; for he is the best polemical Divine this day in England." That settled it. But, as it happened, they were very happy together: William granted a pension to Tillotson's widow, to show his affection for the best friend he ever had.—From "The Married Life of Queen Victoria" by Clare Jerrold.

THE PARAGON.

Customer: "But is he a good bird? I mean, I hope he doesn't use dreadful language."

Dealer: "'E's a saint, lady; sings 'ymns beautiful. I'ad some parrots wot used to swear something awful, but, if you'll believe me, lady, this 'ere bird converted the lot."—"The Bystander."

THE MAKING OF AN ANGLER.

I came upon a small boy in the heart of Cheshire not long ago (writes "S." in the "Manchester Guardian") who was moodily fishing with improvised rod and hook in the muddy waters of the canal. I cannot but believe that he will make a great fisherman some day, for he seemed to have about him all the untiring patience and dogged perseverance necessary for the craft. But he was clearly far from happy. He paid no attention to me at all, but mournfully pursued the matter in hand.

"What are you doing?" I asked him at last.

"Fishin' for snigs," he replied in a lifeless voice.

"What are snigs?" I inquired.

"I don't know," he replied drearily; "I've never caught one yet."

Yes, he will make a great angler some day.

A "HOWLER."

As William the Conquerer was riding over the ruins of Nantes, his horse stumbled over a cinder, threw him against the pommel of his saddle, and wounded him in the "feudal system," whereof he died.—"Howlers," from the "Windsor Magazine."

A QUIET BUSINESS.

"You say the officer arrested you when you were quietly minding your own business?" "Yes, your worship. He caught me suddenly by the coat-collar and threatened to strike me with his truncheon unless I accompanied him to the station." "You were quietly attending to your business; making no noise or disturbance of any kind?" "None whatever." "It seems very strange. What is your business?" "He's a burglar, your worship." said the constable.

THE OTHER INN.

Happening into Serjeants' Inn on Saturday about midday, I found a couple of our clothcapped visitors up for the "Coop Tie" prowling round. "Hi, Mister!" exclaimed one, addressing me, "Wheer's tap?" "Tap? What tap?" I inquired. "Why, tap o' t'Inn?" he returned, and, as the light dawned, I directed him round the corner to the old Green Dragon.—Mr. F. W. Sullivan in "The New Witness."

A POSER.

An inspector of schools going round his district the other day examined an infant class, inter alia, on the baby names for sundry animals, such as cat—kittens, sheep—lamb, dog—puppy. Assuming his most knowing look, the inspector then suggested that the children might ask him a question. A tiny tot promptly rose and asked, "What is the baby name for a donkey?" The inspector, says the "Glasgow News," glanced at the teacher, passed on to another subject, and the infant class are still wondering why he didn't answer the poser.

CHIVALRY.

"Why, I once nearly married a girl whom I could not stand at any price, just because the little idiot gave herself away one day when we were alone together."

"'Why should you have married her,' asked single-minded feminine Fay, wonderingly, 'if you didn't love her?'

"'It seemed mean not to.'"—Ian Hay in "Blackwood's Magazine."

MARRIAGE OF THE UNFIT.

The Departmental Council of Doubs has passed a resolution calling for a law insisting on the production of a health certificate by those about to be married. Their action, which has in view the prevention of unions between consumptive and insane subjects, has aroused much discussion in France. Dr. Gazalis, would be satisfied if the betrothed couple produced on each side a certificate showing they were free from any contagious affection, and the President of the Tribunal of Avranches and M. Emile Faguet, of the French Academy, are both in favour of protective measures.

It is feared, however, that, if any such law were proposed in France, it would meet with vigorous opposition, and be made the subject of ridicule and pleasantries. If the public authorities attempted to prevent the marriage of couples desiring to be made one, they would be told to mind their own business, and their indiscreet solicitude would run the risk of being described as odious. The birthrate in France is already so low that there is little likelihood of legislators interfering with the propagation of the wedded state by encouraging the appointment of a sort of matrimonial health council.

Besides, the members of the medical profession would be unwilling to violate "le secret professionnel", and unless their testimony were made obligatory, they would decline to give evidence concerning their patients. At present the proposed innovation stands little chance of adoption.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GAMES AND GRACE.

A few days ago we reproduced the views of the artist, Mr. Howard Robinson, who contends that in only two sports which women have adopted do they appear in poses which are graceful. These two are archery and skating. In all other sports, particularly hockey, Mr. Robinson says women are particularly ungraceful. We now give the reply to this idea by Miss Constance Hamilton, who is the captain of a hockey team, actress, and one of the best-known dancers in London ball-rooms. She feels inclined to make a violent attack on the artistic point of view, and has no patience with Mr. Robinson's suggestion that women who want to be graceful would do well to spend all their time shooting arrows in Regent's Park. "Archery" she said indignantly may cause a momentarily graceful pose, but it does nothing more. It does nothing to give a woman that suppleness which is the essence of grace and is given so well by such active games as hockey or lawn tennis or golf. All it does is to put a woman for a fraction of a second into an attitude which appeals to the artist. Surely that is not enough!

THE MODERN HOCKEY GIRL.

"In the old days, when hockey players thought it their duty to wear lugly clothes, to do their hair very plainly, and to wear shinguards, the artist may have been right to be distressed. But it is all very different now. Women no longer wear men's collars and ties, or badly-cut blouses and skirts or hide their hair in a net, or wear enormus shoes. Many wear pretty blouses with low collars, neat well-cut skirts of a graceful shortness, do their hair in the ordinary way, wear small shoes free from shin-guards and altogether look quite charming. The old affectation of masculinity has gone out, and the lady hockey player now consents to be feminine—and graceful.

THE CAMERA'S BLUNDER.

"There are hundreds of girls who look a good deal better on the hockey field than in the ball-room, and if I wanted a picture of grace. I think I should be more inclined to watch an athletic well-made girl sprinting down the wing than dancing a two-step. The photograph that one sees in the illustrated papers do not do justice to the hockey girl. In fact, they libel her very badly. No camera can do justice to quick movement. If one had seen only photographs of a galloping horse, one would think it a very stiff and ungraceful animal; but when one sees the horse itself, one sees the perfection of suppleness and grace. It is much the same with the hockey girl. It is the camera that has made her seem ungraceful.

ARROWS AND HIGH HEELS.

And how can lawn-tennis be said to be ungraceful? Who that has watched Mrs. Lambert Chambers, who has seen the beautiful freedom of her forehand swing, the perfect lines of her serve, and the grace of her back-hand drive, can say that the game cannot be played gracefully by women? Mr. Robinson complains that women look flat-footed on the lawn-tennis court because they wear no heels. It is painful to think that he would not allow us to do anything, but wear high-heeled shoes and shoot arrows. There is no reason why a woman cannot be as graceful without heels as with them. It is quite untrue to say that we depend on high heels for graceful movement

STATUESQUE SPORTS.

"For producing graceful poses of the statuesque type I shoul put horse-riding first and punting second. A woman must sit a horse gracefully or not at all, and punting gives her many poses which insist on the grace of he figure. For active grace—which seems to me to be preferable to statuesque grace—I should put hockey first, lawn-tennis second, and golf third. Golf is only semi-active, but a statue made of a follow-through by a graceful girl would have a great deal more animation and beauty than Mr. Robinson's statue of a woman shooting an arrow. And, after all, why should men complain if we do things that they think unbecoming? We don't criticise their attitudes at football or hockey or any other game, though they are often painfully ungraceful. Why should they complain gravely of what they think the ungracefulness of the hockey girl if we do not even laugh at them when they spin head over heels at Rugby football?"

SUBDUED COLOURS IN WOMEN'S DRESS.

Post impressionism in dress is threatened by a tentative movement towards a return to more subdued colours and less flashiness of style. The tendency is noticeable in the dresses that will appear in the revival of "Lady Frederick" at the Globe Theatre. In these gowns are seen lovely shades that to eyes grown tired with the vivid nightmare colours of the Futurists seem like soft moonlight after the glare of a scorching summer sun. Two almost forgotten colours—old gold and dark peacock blue—and a new one, called "chandron," which is a beautiful soft shade of flame with an added touch of pink, will form strong rivals to the present craze for vivid colours. The old gold dress is worn by Miss Ethel Irving. The corsage and tunic are of cobweb patterned lace, with the gold satin showing through, faintly at the top, and gradually deepening to the full old gold shade at the bottom. The new "chandron" colour is also worn by Miss Irving, and forms an exquisite evening cloak in 'charmeuse, with a deep square collar of figured silk heavily embroidered with gold tinsel and gun metal threads. A long black satin stole, starting from the front, crosses one shoulder (under the collar), and hangs with a tasselled end down the back. A novelty with this cloak consists of very full sleeves of cream lace. These are unlined, and as they do not reach much below the elbow, they are quite useless from the point of view of protection.

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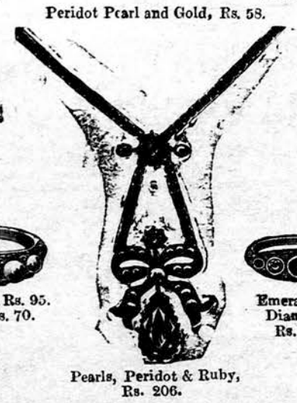

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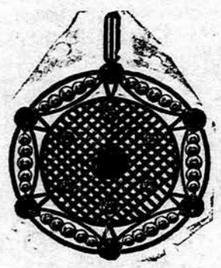

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